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THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG

Senatorial Politicians Expose Each Other's Plans.

PARTY PLACED BEFORE COUNTRY

Silver Men Would Welcome Business Disaster if Thereby They Could Advance Their Pet Theory.

REPUBLICANS ARE NOT MORE PATRIOTIC

Mr. Teller Points Out the Real Purpose of Mr. Sherman and His Fellows in the Present Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—When politicians begin scoring each other interesting facts are apt to come to the surface. This was the case late this afternoon in the Senate Chamber when an impassioned appeal by Mr. Sherman to the free-silver men to stand aside and permit the House "relief" measures to pass brought on a discussion which verified, in every particular, statements already made in these dispatches that the Senate is engaged in a cheap political game in which the interests of the country are not being considered.

Mr. Sherman, who is taking part in this unpatriotic performance, however much he may desire to conceal the fact, doubtless regrets that he was inconsiderate enough this afternoon to denounce the silver men for their obstructive action. Whatever may have been the motives which actuated him at the time the cat is now out of the bag and the Senate again presents an impassable barrier to any well-considered plan to relieve the National distress. The charge that the silver men were trying to force the emasculated Bond bill through the Senate, knowing that it could not possibly become a law, was met by the counter charge by the silver men, through Mr. Teller, that the Tariff bill had been constructed merely with the idea of making political capital for the Republicans and keeping the tariff question before the country.

Charges Freely Made.

These charges led to others in which the purpose of the silver men to prevent any relief to the Treasury, in the hope that the country may be forced to a silver basis, was thoroughly set forth.

The discussion ran the gamut of the financial and tariff legislation of the last ten years, and involved Senators of all shades of political opinion. The so-called sound-money Republicans were taunted by Mr. Teller with not having any well-defined policy beyond that of making party capital out of the existing situation. Mr. Sherman was unequal to the task of defending his charge, and Messrs. Aldrich and Hoar came to his aid, without, however, breaking the force of the Colorado man's allegation.

Mr. Gorman elected to defend the Democratic policy, and in doing so did not forget to uphold the action of himself and other Democrats in changing the scope of the Wilson Tariff bill. Nothing, of course, came of the discussion, which continued upward of an hour, except to make plain the fact that it is the same old Senate which now thwarts the popular will. The silver men were pleased that Mr. Sherman and his supporters did not lay bare all the plans of the free-silver contingent, but these are sufficiently well known to compensate the public for this apparent oversight.

A Complete Blockade.

The situation in the Senate may be outlined in a few words: The tariff bill, on which the Republicans rely to embarrass the Administration, is tied up in the Finance Committee through the action of Mr. Jones of Nevada, who will not consent to a favorable report upon it, ostensibly because sugar is not given the horizontal increase bestowed upon other commodities by the measure. Mr. Jones is rated as a Republican on questions outside of finance, so that the Republicans have to accept the responsibility for his position.

As stated in these dispatches last night, Mr. Jones is acting a part. The silver men desire to keep the tariff bill in the background in order that they may be in a position to dictate terms to the Republicans later, when, according to their calculations, a Republican will be in the White House and a Republican Congress will desire to recast the tariff on protection lines. The willingness of the silver men to delay action upon the silver bill now before the Senate is attributable to their plan to force the Treasury into a corner. It is a part of their programme to weaken confidence in the Government's ability to meet its obligations. They would shout for joy to-morrow if a panic should begin. The prospect that the country will provide enough gold to meet the demands of the Treasury is most distasteful to them. By keeping the country in suspense they hope to attain their ends.

"I know the Silver bill will not pass, and the Senator knows that the Revenue bill will not become a law," said Senator Teller this afternoon, in the midst of his "frank" statement concerning the situation.

Democrats Are Helpless.

The sound-money Democrats are helpless in the present emergency. The so-called sound-money men on the other side of the Chamber will not abandon the contemptible game they are playing, and the free-silver men, knowing their strength, will not swerve from their course. The country now knows what it has to expect from the Senate. There are to be recriminations and hair-splittings and other demonstrations of a thoroughly selfish purpose, and the Administration is to be left to fight its own battle.

Sound though the Democratic contention is, that the responsibility for the deficit in the Treasury rests with the Republicans, the agitation of that question at this time is of no particular value. The fact that Secretary of the Treasury Foster, toward the close of the Harrison Administration, made preparations to issue bonds to meet the growing deficit, was again brought out to-day, together with other matter which does not relate to the present crisis.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, there were comparatively few people in the Senate Chamber when the war of words began. Previously Mr. Teller had delivered a long speech on the silver question, in which he declared that under the existing system there could not be any guarantee that the gold reserve would be maintained at the point set for it by the Treasury. Mr. Teller developed no fresh ideas in his long harangue.

Pugh Antagonized by Hill.

The financial question first came to the front when Mr. Pugh's resolution for the payment of Government obligations in standard silver dollars was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) suggested that, as it would lead to considerable debate, it should go to the calendar, where it could be brought up at any time by a majority vote. Would not that, he asked, be agreeable to the Senator from Alabama?

"No, Sir," said Mr. Pugh. "I object to its going on the calendar, and I insist upon its immediate consideration. I would have a vote upon it without debate, if I could obtain it."

"That is hardly possible," Mr. Hill replied, "in the present status of affairs."

"Not with the exercise of the freedom of speech possessed so eminently by the Senator from New-York," said Mr. Pugh.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the resolution providing that if, for any reason, silver coin shall not be at a parity with gold coin, the United States bonds now payable in coin shall be paid in standard gold coin whenever demanded. He expressed his regret at the resolution being introduced at this time, and said that it could not be passed without full discussion.

Mr. Hill had made no further progress in his speech when he was interrupted, at 2 P. M., by the presiding officer with the statement that the morning hour had expired, and that the House Bond bill, with the free-coinage substitute, was before the Senate as the unfinished business.

Teller's Plea for Silver.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) addressed the Senate. The finances, he said, were represented by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to be in a very deplorable condition. He did not suppose there had ever been so many men out of employment or ever a time when the productive interests of the country were less profitable than now. He denied, however, that there was anything in those conditions that indicated any distrust of the money in circulation on the part of the people of the United States.

In the course of his speech Mr. Teller was asked by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) whether he attributed the depressed condition of business to the tariff. The answer was in the negative. Then Mr. Allen asked him whether there was any difference between the Democratic and Republican parties on the subject of finance; and the reply was that, if there was any difference between them it was hardly appreciable. Mr. Teller commented upon the fact that no system of finance had been offered by the four gold-standard Senators on the Finance Committee.

Mr. Platt's Remedy.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) a member of the Finance Committee, said that he would suggest a system and that was the payment of customs duties in gold.

Mr. Teller's comment upon that remark was that it showed the complete absence of any philosophical monetary system. It would destroy the parity of the metals and it indicated that a place on the Finance Committee did not necessarily imply a knowledge of finance.

Within less than two years there had been, Mr. Teller said, $160,000,000 of bonds issued; and before the two years expired from the first issue there would be $262,300,000 of bonds issued. How, he asked, were those issues of bonds to be avoided? The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had told the Senate that it would not be necessary to issue more bonds if the Government had more revenue. He did not agree with the Senator from Ohio. He thought that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury were more nearly right than the Senator from Ohio, and than the House of Representatives in passing its tariff bill. There was no reason, Mr. Teller declared, for the present financial troubles but a wicked financial policy which had been adhered to, to the extent of running the country in debt indefinitely.

Sherman Answers Teller.

At the close of Mr. Teller's speech a response to it was made by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) who declared that the whole trouble in the Senate grew out of the desire of debating an old worn issue—the free coinage of silver—instead of applying the remedy which the President asked for, which a Republican House of Representatives had cheerfully granted, and which the Republican side of the Senate Chamber was ready, at any moment, to grant. He had no doubt, he said, that there was a majority of the Senate in favor of the free coinage of silver, and he did not think there was any desire on the Republican side of the Chamber to discuss that question. What he and Republican Senators complained of was that this free-coinage substitute, which everybody knew could not pass this Congress, was thrust in the way of measures deemed by the Executive department absolutely necessary to carry on the Government. That, he said, was obstructing necessary legislation.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) asked Mr. Sherman whether the Executive wanted the Revenue bill passed.

Mr. Sherman replied that that was not a question for the President. But the pending Bond bill, he repeated, was arrested by the free-coinage substitute, which everybody knew could not pass.

Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) asked Mr. Sherman where the House revenue measure was.

Mr. Sherman referred Mr. Gray to Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) for an answer to his question.

The Attitude of Jones.

Mr. Jones said that it was in the hands of a Republican Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman—I beg pardon. The Committee on Finance is practically a Democratic Committee. Any one of the six Democratic members of that committee may authorize a report of that tariff bill at any time. One of the members of that committee—I can hardly call him a Populist (meaning Mr. Jones of Nevada)—has severed himself for the time being from the Republican Party, and he chooses not to allow that bill to be reported, unless there is an additional provision inserted in it.

Mr. Teller—Does the Senator regard this bond bill as a measure of relief?

Mr. Sherman—I think it is a great measure of relief.

Mr. Teller—How long are we to continue the sale of bonds to maintain this gold reserve?

Mr. Sherman—Long enough to cover deficiencies in the revenue as they occur. In the meantime, the Republican Party stands here ready to do its duty in maintaining the credit of the Government.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.)—Is there any authority under law to sell bonds for any purpose except to get gold to redeem greenbacks?

Mr. Sherman—I think not.

Mr. Jones—There is not?

Mr. Sherman—No.

Mr. Jones—Then, in your opinion, the law is deliberately violated in every sale of these bonds?

Mr. Sherman—That has been explained over and over again.

Apologetic Mr. Gorman.

Mr. Gorman, at the close of extended remarks, said:

I shall never agree, as a matter of course, to vote for any measure which I would regard as repudiating, in the slightest degree, the highest obligations of the Government in the past. If we have contracted, as the Executive branch of the Government has uniformly decided, and as Congress has never negatived, that we are to pay these obligations in gold, I would pay them in gold, no matter how much it cost the people of the country. But when we come to the other question, the free coinage of silver, we may as well admit here, frankly, and the country must know it, that as earnest and honest men as there are in the Union differ as to what is to be done hereafter.

It is a question that cannot be decided by a division on this aisle. No majority of the Senate can be had on either side. You cannot, and I cannot, frown down the convictions of such men as my distinguished friend from Alabama, [Mr. Morgan.] We cannot ignore the weight of the arguments which they make. We cannot ignore their power in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, nor can we ride rough-shod over their sentiments and convictions. This matter should be settled, preserving the honor of the people of the country so that not the slightest taint shall ever attach to us because of want of faith in paying every obligation of the Government. But we ought to meet it, as all great questions have been met in the past, by fair consideration and fair concessions, so that through our united action we may give the people of the country an opportunity to go on with their affairs and make enterprise and profit again the order of the day.

The discussion continued until 5:30 P. M., when it was suddenly brought to a close by a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Gov. Griggs Makes Appointments.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Gov. Griggs made his first appointments to-day. He commissioned Joseph W. Congdon Inspector General of the National Guard of the State of New-Jersey, and also the following members of his personal staff: Sheffield Phelps, Bergen County; William Barbour, Passaic County; Henry A. Potter, Essex County; Anthony Kuser, Mercer County, and Nathan Haines, Burlington County.

KILLED BY EXPLODING DYNAMITE

A Man Was Engaged in Removing an Unexploded Charge—Contractor and Foreman Arrested.

James Spanel, a laborer employed on an excavation at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, was instantly killed at noon yesterday by an unexpected explosion of dynamite. Michael Boden of 207 West Sixty-seventh Street, a blaster, was seriously injured.

A series of four blasts were exploded at 12 o'clock, all of them being successful but one. Boden, who placed the blasts, had then removed the logs from the hole containing the unexploded charge, and was standing over it trying to extract the cartridge with a steel instrument for the purpose, called a spoon. He dropped the spoon into the hole, and was twisting it around, trying to get hold of the cartridge, when the charge suddenly exploded with a terrific noise, and hurled pieces of broken rock in every direction.

Spanel, who was standing a few feet from Boden when the explosion occurred, was blown into the air, and fell dead on a pile of rocks, fifteen feet away.

Boden did not receive the full effects of the explosion, as he was standing on the solid ledge of rock in which the cartridge had been placed, but was hurled several feet away and seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by the flying pieces of rock.

As soon as the smoke and dust of the explosion cleared away, the other laborers ran to the injured men. An ambulance was summoned from Manhattan Hospital. Boden was attended temporarily, and hurriedly taken there.

The police, who were on the scene a moment after the explosion took place, at once arrested Contractor Edward Wood of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and Foreman Cox of 2220 Columbus Avenue. Contractor Wood did not witness the explosion, but Cox, who did, said that it was purely accidental. The failure of the cartridge to explode when the blasts were fired was due to some defect in the wires which connected the cartridge with the electric battery. The other workmen were, fortunately, some distance away. Cox says the steel hook on the end of the spoon must have broken through the covering of the cartridge and caused the explosion by friction.

The neighborhood of the accident has few houses, and none nearer than two blocks. Had the explosion occurred in a thickly built district the damage to property might have been great, as several large pieces of rock were detached from the main ledge and thrown a distance of 150 feet, landing in the vacant lots on the opposite side of the avenue.

Spanel, the dead man, lived at 310 West Sixty-ninth Street, and had a wife and two children. Boden also has a family.

Contractor Wood and Foreman Cox were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Court, and remanded to the Coroner, without examination.

MIGHT HAVE COST MANY LIVES

A Worn Axle on a New-Jersey Central Engine Breaks As the Train Is Leaving Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 22.—New-Jersey Central Train 51, consisting of Locomotive 145 and eight cars filled with commuters, had just pulled out of the Elizabeth Station to-night when the axle on the rear driving wheel snapped. The accident occurred on the Union Street Bridge.

The running gear of the engine was wrecked and the trucks knocked from under it, throwing the locomotive on the tracks, where it laid for hours blocking travel. The train was in charge of Conductor Van Arsdale and Engineer Watson.

An examination of the broken axle showed it to have been three-fourths worn through. The engineer said if the break had occurred while the train was speeding between Jersey City and Elizabeth nothing could have prevented the cars being piled up and telescoped, and loss of life.

STRANDED ON MARYLAND SHOAL.

The Steamship Alamo Goes Ashore Off Key West, Fla.—No Lives Were Lost by the Accident.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 22.—The Mallory steamship Alamo, which sailed from New-York on Saturday last for Key West, stranded on the Maryland Shore this afternoon, fifteen miles from this place.

The revenue cutter McLane and tug George W. Childs have gone to the assistance of the unfortunate ship. The chief officer came in to-night, and reports the ship lying easily. No lives were lost.

The Alamo is a single screw, iron steamship, owned by Charles H. Mallory & Co., and commanded by Capt. Lewis. She is schooner-rigged, and was built by John Roach & Son, at Chester, Penn., in 1883. She is 329 feet long, 40 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in depth, and of 2,237 tons burden.

ANTI-TRUST BILL IN VIRGINIA

Said to be Aimed at the American Tobacco Company—A Banquet.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22.—A bill is pending before the Virginia Legislature which contains sweeping provisions against trusts and combinations. It would not only operate against trusts, but, it is contended, would make it unlawful for any corporations to combine to fix the prices of goods or commodities.

It is believed the bill is aimed chiefly at the American Tobacco Company and a few other large corporations doing business in Virginia.

Some of the most prominent manufacturers of Richmond appeared before the Senate Committee on General Laws to-day and opposed the measure. The tobacco manufacturers claimed this bill, if it became a law, would be fatal to their business.

P. H. Mayo, a prominent manufacturer, argued that the American Tobacco Company was not such a terrible concern. He said it used up a great deal of tobacco that there was no other market for.

It is not probable that this anti-trust proposition will pass. It is, however, popular with the country voters, and especially in tobacco-growing sections.

The members of the Legislature will be given a banquet at the new Jefferson Hotel to-morrow night. The affair, which is given under the auspices of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, will be one of the most notable functions of the kind known here for some time.

Among the orators will be Gov. O'Ferrall, Lieut. Gov. Kent, and President of the Supreme Court Keeth. The Chamber of Commerce and its friends are naturally opposed to such legislation as is contemplated in the anti-trust bill.

Chapman Wants a New Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Messrs. George F. Edmunds, Shellabarger & Wilson, and A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Elverton R. Chapman, convicted Saturday last of refusing to answer certain questions asked him by the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee, to-day filed a motion for a new trial, and also one in arrest of judgment. In support of the motion for a new trial, fifteen different reasons are given, and in support of that in arrest of judgment nine reasons are cited. There is little doubt that Judge Cole will refuse the motion, and thus transfer the case to the Court of Appeals.

Iron Works Will Be Reopened.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The firm of Pratt & Latchworth, malleable iron, which shut down recently, has been reorganized as the Pratt & Letchworth Company, and will resume business. Part of the works was put in operation yesterday, and in about four weeks between 500 and 600 men will be employed.

Collector Kilbreth at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Collector Kilbreth of New-York arrived here this morning, and spent the day at the Capitol and in the Treasury Department with Mr. Hamlin.

UNCLE SAM IS PEACEABLE

Merely Wants England to Do Justice To Venezuela.

NO ONE TRYING TO BULLY BRITAIN

The Story Told in the London Times Is Not a New One in This Country—Duty of the South American Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — The London Times's information from Washington may have been new to the readers of American news in that journal, but it was not news here. A correspondent, who preceded The London Times's representative had already informed the British people of the fact that the Administration and the people desire earnestly that the Venezuela boundary question shall be settled by arbitration, or, if Great Britain prefers that it shall be arranged between Great Britain and Venezuela directly, such a settlement will be equally satisfactory to us, and will meet the very suggestion thrown out by the Venezuelan message of the President.

The contributions to this controversy by those who have apparently now for the first time given attention to it are all subject to the criticism that they imply a lack of familiarity with much matter that is on file and accessible to the public. The attitude of the United States Government is now, as it has been for many years, that of a friendly nation, desirous that two nations with which it is on friendly terms shall reach an accommodation gratifying to both and advantageous to all.

The feeling in the White House to which the correspondent of The London Times has alluded as being something new, and that contemplates a pacific settlement between England and Venezuela, has not changed since 1888, and in the document upon which chief reliance has been placed by those who have looked up the controversy, almost the first letter, is one from Secretary of State Bayard to the President, sending all correspondence in the State Department on the Venezuelan dispute, and closing with this paragraph:

"Since the rupture of diplomatic relations, however, between Venezuela and Great Britain, in February, 1887, caused by the refusal of Venezuela to enter into any further discussion until Great Britain should have evacuated the whole of the territory in dispute as far as the River Pomaron, a serious obstacle has existed to the effective employment of the friendly offices of the United States, and the only means of breaking the dead lock so caused appears to be the renewal of diplomatic relations between those two Governments, to which no sound objection is known to the United States, and to aid which our own good offices stand constantly available."

Not long ago a dispatch was sent to The London Times from this city stating that the Secretary of State had not been asked to use the good offices of the United States to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, and it was intimated that the news of such an effort might be expected to come through Ambassador Bayard, as Venezuela would naturally and properly seek such a renewal of relations at London, rather than at Washington

It is very evident that the Administration considers Venezuela as having some responsibility for pacific action tending to help itself out of the controversy in which the United States has taken an interest, and it is not expected that it shall occupy an obstinate and contentious attitude such as will forbid an ultimate settlement through our good offices. At some time before the controversy is at an end the Venezuelan and British authorities must meet.

However just may appear to be any conclusions reached by the Venezuelan Commission, and even if it meet with the approval of the British authorities, it is impossible to imagine how it shall be of any use until Venezuela is in a position to give its sanction to a British diplomatic representative in a conference of the representatives of the two countries. The resumption of relations is as essential to a settlement now as it was in 1888.

If the Administration was as excited about the Venezuela question as it is made to appear to be about the situation in Cuba, it would indeed be in a bewildered state. It is excited about neither. The President has been suspected by those with whom the hope was father to the thought of preparing a message recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban patriots. Whatever may be the direction taken by the sympathies of the Administration they will not find expression hastily in a recognition that will embarrass this country without giving substantial assistance to a struggle for liberty on the part of the insurgent Cubans.

Should the President determine now to send to the Congress a message on the subject of the Cuban rebellion it would undoubtedly resemble in many respects the special message of Gen. Grant to the Congress in June, 1870, when another insurrection was in progress, and when there was a strong sentiment in the United States favorable to the recognition of the insurgents. The Cubans had then been fighting, but it was decided that fighting did not necessarily constitute war, that there was no Government, town or place, no prize courts, no organization to collect revenue, no Legislature or constituency, and that recognition would be attended with many possible embarrassments to the commerce of the United States, and without advantage to the insurgents. A message may be sent to Congress about Cuban matters, enclosing, probably, a part of the correspondence about Cuba that is of an unobjectionable kind.

RENAN LIBRARY NOT COMING TO AMERICA

Offer of Mr. Abraham on Behalf of Cornell University Refused.

ITHACA, Jan. 22.—A. Abraham of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, has been defeated in an endeavor to enrich Cornell University. He authorized President Schurman to purchase the great Oriental library of the late Ernest Renan, as a gift from him to Cornell University.

An offer was accordingly sent to Paris. Reports indicated that it would probably be accepted, when Mme. Colwoun Levy, the widow of Renan's publisher, announced her intention of presenting it to the Bibliotheque Nationale.

Galveston Bar Disappearing.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 22.—The Norwegian steamer Eugenie, laden with corn, crossed the bar yesterday drawing twenty feet seven inches. This breaks the record and shows a gain in depth on the bar of six feet in the last year.

The ARETHUSA SPRING WATER, from Seymour, Conn., is the purest known. Try it at No. 9 Seymour Building, 5th Av. and 42d St.—Adv.

GERMANY ORDERS TORPEDO BOATS

There Are Twenty in View and Twelve Are Building — England Raises the Strength of Its Land Forces.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily News tomorrow will print a dispatch from its correspondent at Kiel saying that the German Government has decided upon the construction of twenty torpedo destroyers with a speed of 30 knots, and that orders for twelve of the boats have already been placed in England.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, in a speech at Salisbury, County of Wilts, this evening, said that both the horse and field artillery would be raised as rapidly as possible to its full strength, making a total of 318 guns, besides the army reserve force.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL APPROPRIATION

For Every New Cruiser Added to England's Fleet the Czar Will Have One as Good or Superior.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times will to-morrow print a St. Petersburg dispatch saying that 18,000,000 rubles has been appropriated by the Russian Government for naval construction during 1896.

The main object of Russia, according to the dispatch, is that for every new warship, especially of the cruiser class which England shall add to her fleet, Russia shall produce one equally good or superior. The dispatch adds that seven vessels are now in course of construction for the Russian Navy.

MME. MODJESKA IS VERY SICK

The Actress Said to be Suffering From the Same Fatal Disease That Killed Lawrence Barrett.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Mme. Modjeska is a very sick woman. She is now found to be afflicted with the same disease of which Lawrence Barrett died. The glands of the throat are badly swollen, and the trouble extends into the lungs, and by sympathy, the physicians say, to the shoulders and arms. What the nature of the disease is no one pretends to define precisely, but it is certain that there is reason for alarm.

The celebrated actress failed to appear a Mary Stuart Monday evening. Word has been sent to Chicago to cancel the first week of her two weeks' engagement there at the Grand Opera House, where she was to have opened next Monday, and the indications are that the second week will also have to be cancelled.

Mme. Modjeska is not only unable to fulfill her engagements here this week, but it is feared it will be many weeks before she can act again. Drs. Giles Mitchell and J. T. Whittaker, who are attending her, had a consultation this afternoon, after which they issued the following bulletin:

Mme. Modjeska was attacked with phlegmasia, a serious affliction. The swelling on the left side of the neck is very painful, and renders any movement of the arm almost impossible, and absolutely incapacitates her from filling her engagements.

Dr. Whittaker explains that phlegmasia is a clot of blood resulting directly from the inner tissue of a vein being injured or torn in some manner, possibly from a strain, preventing free circulation. In the case of Modjeska it is serious, for the reason that the clot is in the jugular vein. Dr. Mitchell, while he considered her case as serious, is hopeful of her recovery.

WRECK ON THE HARLEM ROAD

Three Men Injured by the Overturning of Ten Flatcars—The Train Thrown into a Deep Cut.

Ten flatcars on the Harlem Railroad loaded with earth for the approaches to the Harlem River Bridge ran off the track at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street last night and were piled up in a heap in a deep cut.

Michael Henry, Camille Delivaler, and Michael Moran of Jerome Park were seriously injured. Their limbs were broken and they were otherwise hurt. They were taken back to Fordham Hospital in a train.

Three men were dug out of the dirt, but they were not injured seriously.

The accident was not reported to the police, and they did not learn of it until nearly midnight. Then an investigation was made.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED

Boiler of a Train Running Sixty Miles an Hour Explodes.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Passenger train 21, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at 8:10 this morning, was wrecked a mile east of here. The train was running sixty miles an hour when the boiler exploded with a report that was heard three miles.

The engineer, Clark Trimble, and Fireman Waters were killed. The train was composed of nine coaches, with two mail coaches. It was the through train from New-York to St. Louis.

The wreck was the worst ever occurring on this section of the road. The cars were piled up and one mail car was thrown into an adjoining field. Seven passengers were badly bruised, but none fatally injured.

ONE MAN KILLED AND NINE INJURED

Disastrous Result of an Attempt to Thaw Dynamite at Lewistown, Penn.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 22.—By the premature explosion of a quantity of dynamite at Bixlers, near Newport, Perry County, at 11:30 o'clock this morning, Lawrence Moist was instantly killed, John Henry Wade fatally injured, and eight others, Italians and negroes, more or less seriously injured. The men were employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One tried to thaw dynamite at a fire, when it exploded.

The Nantucket in Fighting Trim.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22.—Francis Winslow, Commander of the North Carolina Naval Reserves, reports that the monitor Nantucket, at Wilmington, has in ten days been put in good fighting shape as far as her machinery is concerned; that the engines are serviceable, and that the turret revolves properly. All this work was done by the Naval Reserves alone, but it is paid for by the Government. The work was superintended by Chief Engineer Milligan of the United States Navy.

Large Order for Shells.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The Midvale Steel Company has received an order from the Government for $50,000 worth of first-class shells. Vice President Sullivan said, when asked about the Government's purchase, that there had not been much work ordered for some time, but the general feeling in Governmental circles was, no doubt, moving toward more liberal appropriations for shells and guns.

Favorable Report on Palisades Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will report favorably Senator Lexow's bill ceding to the United States lands in Rockland County, including the Palisades, for a National park.

THE REPUBLICAN PLOT TO OUST ROOSEVELT

Political Cowards and Assassins Would Strike Him Down for His Honesty and Courage.

LEGISLATE HIM OUT—RESTORE THE SIDE-DOOR SUNDAY

That is Platt's Scheme in Order to Recapture the Lost City Vote and Hoodwink the Cold Water Men of Herkimer.

A POLICY OF CONTEMPTIBLE COWARDICE AND HYPOCRISY

Mayor Strong's Vacillating Views and Caution, Appearing First a Friend of Liquor Men and Again for Restriction.

His Attitude Toward the President of the Police Board Varying and Puzzling—Will the Prominent Citizens Who Uphold the Commissioner for Enforcing the Laws Help Repel His Assailants?

The Platt politicians of this State have determined to remove Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board in this city, from office. They intend—if they can—to legislate him out of the board as a punishment, mainly, for his persistent, untiring, and courageous efforts to enforce laws framed by Republicans.

They have found they cannot frighten or cajole him into ignoring the provisions of the excise law. So they propose to get rid of him.

This will be done, unless the law-abiding element of this State comes to Mr. Roosevelt's rescue and makes it known to the Legislature that any attempt to degrade an official for doing his duty will bring political ruin on those engaged in such a despicable movement.

Mr. Roosevelt knows this to be true. He expressed both his contempt for and his defiance of his enemies in the address which he delivered Monday last before the Association of Methodist Ministers of New-York. In that address, delivered at 150 Fifth Avenue, before a distinguished body of clergymen, he said:

The other day the most famous gambler in New-York, long known as one of the most prominent criminals in this city, was reported as saying that by February everything would again be 'running wide open'; in other words, that the gambler, the disorderly house keeper, and the law-breaking liquor seller would be plying their trades once more; and that the green-goods man and the purveyor of vice of every kind would once again walk the streets of New-York unmolested; because, as this frank gambler went on to say, it was expected that the present Board of Police would be legislated out of office under cover of some bill supplementary to or included in the Greater New-York bill. Undoubtedly there are many politicians who are bent on seeing this done. They will bend every energy to destroy us, because they recognize in us their deadly foes. These politicians are men who hate honesty in public office with a bitter hatred, who look upon politics as a game to be pursued only for the basest personal advantage, and who naturally war against men who will neither do the foul work of the political bosses on the one hand, nor, on the other, permit any kind of criminal to go unpunished. The politician who wishes to use the Police Department for his own base purpose, and the criminal and the trafficker in vice who wish to ply their trades with immunity, are quite right in using every effort to drive us out of office. It is for you decent people to say whether or not they shall succeed.

The foes of Mr. Roosevelt are hypocrit and cowards. They are cowards, becaus they came home from the Saratoga Convention and went about the city declaring in private that they were not going to b bound by any of Warner Miller's temperance ideas.

They are cowards for the further reason that they do not favor a bill submitting the question of Sunday liquor selling in New York to a vote of the people in this city.

The foes of Mr. Roosevelt are hypocrits because they have publicly pretended to be loyal to their State platform.

Mr. Roosevelt can fight—and is fully prepared to fight—those of his enemies who come out boldly into the open. But even th most courageous fighter finds it difficult to cope with foes who skulk and lie in wiat like sneaks for an opportunity to stab him in the dark.

At the head of those arrayed in hostility to Mr. Roosevelt stands Thomas C. Platt. He is the leader of the politicians who are casting about for a chance to use the Police Department of New-York and render it subservious to their own ends.

This concerted attack on an official whose only offense is fidelity to his oath of office, comes, strangely enough, from Republicans. Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican. More than that, he was appointed Police Commissioner by a Republican Mayor. Above and beyond all, let it be remembered that he is enforcing a Republican excise law.

The Republican politicians are anxious, are scheming, to put an end to the enforcement of the excise law, because, they say, it offends the Germans and other elements in the voting population of the City of New-York.

These Republican politcians dare not attempt to amend the excise law, and make it more liberal, for the reason that such a course as that on their part would offend the country vote. Therefore, by their own peculiar process of sly reasoning, they seek to escape from the dilemma by providing for the displacement of Mr. Roosevelt, and for the adoption in this city of the disreputable "side-door" policy, against which the clergymen and citizens of rBooklyn have arisen in powerful revolt.

And yet it is patent to everyone familiar with the conditions prevailing in this city, that the "side-door" policy of Sunday liquor selling will inevitably restore the corrupt and blackmailing methods that formerly characterized the handling of the excise question by the police force. There is no doubt of this in the mind of any rational resident of New-York.

MAYOR'S VACILLATING VIEWS.

Col. Strong Appears Friendly to Both the Liquor and Temperance Men.

The politicians and the public know where Mr. Roosevelt stands on this entire question. The politicians and the public are also familar with Thomas C. Platt's attitude on the subject. But every one is guessing as to just where Mayor Strong stands.

It is a fact plain to everybody who has been watching the career of Mayor Strong that if the Mayor is really and earnestly in sympathy with the course of Police Commissioner Roosevelt, he has not yet manifested that sympathy as strongly as such an open, persistent, and intrepid policy like that of Mr. Roosevelt's naturally invites in the way of fellow feeling and commendation.

The course of Mayor Strong, in point of fact, has been such, up to this time, as to puzzle even the most astute among the politicians. While Mr. Roosevelt's friends have been assured, privately, that the Mayor is in acord with the administration of the excise law, Mr. Roosevelt's enemies, on the other hand, have been claiming, with every appearance of confidence on their part, that the Mayor was in reality hostile to Commisioner Roosevelt's excise policy.

Under these circumstances, it is time for the Mayor to speak so clearly on this great subject that he cannot longer be misunderstood.

A glance at Mayor Strong's public utterances on the excise question will account for the wide divergence of views among politicians as to his real attitude.

Friendly to Liquor Dealers.

For instance, two weeks after his inauguration, Jan. 15, 1895, Mayor Strong entertained at the City Hall a committee of the Liquor Dealers' Central Association, led by Henry Hirsch, the President, and by Morris Tekulsky, President of the New-York State Liquor Dealers' Association. Others in the delegation were B. T. Kearns, Daniel Holland, ex-Alderman Frank G. Renn, John McGarry, Bernard Courtney, and Christopher Boylan. The Mayor's behavior toward these representatives of the liquor interest was genial. He familiarly called them "boys," and chatted with them a long time, informally. The saloonkeepers freely proffered their views. The account of what took place is taken from the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES the next day.

"You must understand, boys," said the Mayor, "that we have got to have a lot of help from you in getting freer excise legislation. Remember that you are firing against the best element of the community. You make the most money out of men who do not get drunk, do you not?"

The committeemen said they all abhorred drunken men.

"If you will consider that fact," said the Mayor, "it may help us in getting on to some reform platform, some common hunting ground, where we can all be comfortable, and where we can arrange these matters satisfactorily, all around. I realize that it will be pretty hard work to pass a law which will permit you to sell beer, but not whisky. Now, if I were you, I would get together and agree on some policy, some plan for the regulation of the conduct of your business on Sundays—for instance, sales between 2 o'clock and 11 o'clock on Sunday afternoons and evenings."

The Mayor told the delegation he was personally in favor of the Dow law of Ohio.

So friendly was the manner of the Mayor and so cordial his general treatment of his visitors that most of them went away with the declared impression that the Mayor was willing for them to open their saloons, despite the existing law, between 2 P. M. and 11 P. M. every Sunday. Mr. Tekulsky and several others publicly announced that they proposed to do so in defiance of the police.

The Mayor said after the meeting he did not intend to assure the dealers of protection in violating the law by selling on Sunday.

"I would not guarantee them that," he said. "I thought that, if I could get them to close up half the day on Sunday, they would sin only half as much as before, and that would be a step in the way of reform."

Friendly to Temperance Views, Too.

Some months after the City Hall conference, on the evening of Aug. 7, 1895, Mayor Strong appeared on the platform of Carnegie Hall on the occasion of the opening of the silver jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and formally welcomed the delegates to New-York. By the Mayor's side sat Archbishop Corrigan, and around him on the platform were Police Commissioners Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew D. Parker, Charities Commissioner John P. Faure, and many distinguished priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

In welcoming the delegates to this city, the Mayor took care to say he was speaking merely as the Chief Magistrate, extending the courtesies of the city to the union. Touching on the excise question, he said:

"We have different ideas, all of us, about our work, and we in New-York only want to close our saloons on the Sabbath Day.

Cleveland's

PURE **BAKING POWDER** SURE

That is all we want. We are going to leave to you and yours, the earnest citizens of this metropolis, the question whether they shall ever be opened on Sunday or not, but, meanwhile, we, as the officials of this city, are doing our duty in enforcing the laws of the State of New-York when we simply say to the saloon keeper: 'On the Sabbath day you must close your doors.'"

Commissioner Roosevelt spoke after the Mayor, and fully and vigorously described and defended his excise policy. His speech was greeted with cheers and with other marked demonstrations of enthusiasm. The Mayor himself was impressed by the applause, and clapped his hands in commendation of what Police Commissioner Roosevelt had said.

That incident—the speech of Mr. Roosevelt and what followed—caused the friends of Mr. Roosevelt to feel that the Mayor was heartily in favor of his method of administering the excise law. No one who witnessed the proceedings and the part which the Mayor and the President of the Police Board took therein entertained at that time the least doubt of the perfect accord between Mr. Strong and Mr. Roosevelt on the question of closing the saloons on Sunday.

MERELY JOKING, SAID COL. STRONG.

Mr. Roosevelt's Enemies Saw Something Deeper in Mayor's Speech.

Toward the close of the first year of Mayor Strong's term he gave utterance to words which filled the enemies of Commissioner Roosevelt with exultation, and made them feel that the Mayor had broken with him on the subject of the enforcement of the excise laws.

The words were delivered by Mayor Strong at the Waldorf Hotel, on the night of Dec. 17, on the occasion of the dinner given to the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Boston by Herbert Booth King. Among those present were Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Mayor Curtis of Boston, ex-Mayors Grace and Hewitt of this city, and Commissioner Roosevelt, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. S. L. Woodford, C. C. Shayne, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. A. G. McCook, Police Commissioner F. D. Grant, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and other prominent Republicans.

It was, indeed, an occasion on which, by virtue of the company assembled, any sentiment or declaration by the head of the City Government touching even indirectly on a topic related to the municipal administration would naturally have peculiar significance and emphasis. Mayor Strong made a speech, and in THE NEW-YORK TIMES the next morning he was reported as saying:

"No Commissioners were more hated than the Police Commissioners when I went away last July, but when I got back they were greater than the Mayor, and there was no use in any Mayor making any suggestions to them.

"If we have any good thing in New-York we have an excess of good laws, and they were never enforced until 1895, and the Police Commissioners are the best and bravest men to enforce the laws. We can now get a pure glass of milk, and if we want a good glass of beer on Sunday we can go to Brooklyn, and even Herkimer."

There was, to say the least, no very striking or hearty outburst of enthusiasm displayed by Mayor Strong in his remarks touching on the administration of the excise laws. Whatever may have been the actual sentiment on the subject lurking deep in the recesses of the Mayor's mind, his language was so ambiguous that a variety of impressions were stamped on the minds of the Mayor's auditors. One spoilsman present made bold to say that the Mayor had damned Mr. Roosevelt with faint praise. Another said afterward that he thought the Mayor seemed to be a trifle petulant in his manner of speaking.

Some of the guests went away with the idea that Mayor Strong was tired of excise enforcement, and was disposed to feel somewhat resentful toward Mr. Roosevelt for his persistence. The enemies of Mr. Roosevelt were overjoyed by the speech, and lost no time in extending among themselves mutual congratulations, after which they proceeded to busily circulate the story that the Mayor and the head of the Police Board were openly at odds on Sunday closing of saloons. After that dinner many of Mr. Roosevelt's friends were satisfied the Mayor was opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's policy.

Mayor Strong was wary the next day when asked by newspaper reporters for an interpretation, in plain English, of his remarks at the dinner. He said he had been merely joking at Mr. Roosevelt's expense. However jocular the joke, it gave aid and comfort to Commissioner Roosevelt's enemies, who eagerly embraced what they judged to be a capital opportunity to sneak behind the fearless fighter and lie in wait for him with the Platt club.

So, too, from Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, which is now simply a Platt organization to the exclusion of all other elements in the party, have the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt gained comfort. Mr. Lauterbach has been trying to hold the German votes by assuring them that Commissioner Roosevelt's policy of excise enforcement was not approved by him and other Republican leaders.

Mr. Lauterbach is expected to have a hand in framing bills introduced in the Legislature ostensibly to benefit New-York and Brooklyn, but really intended to get rid of this, to certain Republicans, obnoxious Police Board.

SIDE-DOOR POLICY DEMORALIZING.

What Platt Politicians Would Restore —Mayor Strong's Caution.

The Platt politicians, with the contemptible instinct of sneaking cowards and hypocrites, want to get rid of the reform Police Board in New-York, in order that they can replace it with Commissioners who will adopt the "side-door" system of Sunday liquor selling. They go at it in the characteristic sneaking way.

What is this system of side-door Sunday liquor selling? Who is there in New-York who does not know that it was the system which enabled the police to close the saloon of the man who would not put up bribe money—the system that enabled the politician with a grudge to close the door of the saloon of his enemy as though by a bar of iron? Under this system in New-York, it is a matter of universal knowledge, blackmailing, bribery and corruption thoroughly honeycombed the Police Department.

The evils of this criminal system are even now abundantly illustrated in Brooklyn. The newly-elected Mayor over there has not closed the saloons. His predecessor, Mr. Schieren, did not close them. The side-door policy was made a lever of political advantage. There was no change under Mayor Schieren, the reformer, from the conditions prevailing under his Democratic predecessors, who were openly stigmatized with the domination of ring influences. Mr. Schieren never could see any saloons open in Brooklyn on Sunday. Good man that he was, he went to church, where it was, of course, impossible to detect violations of the excise law, and yet the same law that is binding in New-York is binding in Brooklyn. The same obligations now rest on Leonard R. Welles, the Brooklyn Police Commissioner, as rest on Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board in New-York.

The side-door policy makes sneaks of men who patronize saloons, as well as it makes sneaks of the men who own the saloons. It makes thieves of the police. Under this system, right now, in the City of Churches, the City of Homes, citizens may be seen any Sunday skulking along the street and dodging with a guilty duck of the head into the friendly side door of a saloon, while a blind patrolman stands on the next corner, twirling his club.

Mayor Strong's caution in first announcing to the delegates of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union that he was not outlining a policy, but merely extending a formal greeting perfunctorily as Mayor, was matched by his caution in declaring after the dinner at the Waldorf that he had merely cracked a joke. His caution here, too, was matched by his caution after Commissioner Roosevelt had made his ringing speech on Monday last before the Methodist ministers.

According to one of the evening papers on Tuesday, Mayor Strong met Commissioner Roosevelt Monday night at the Union League Club, shook his hand, and said:

"Bully for you and your speech; you are right, and I will stand by you to the end. If necessary, I will go up to Albany to oppose the legislation by which they mean to oust you and your colleagues."

Asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in regard to this alleged conversation, Mayor Strong said:

"I did not talk with Mr. Roosevelt at the Union League Club on Monday night, as has been said. I did see him at the Republican Club on Monday night, but I had no opportunity to talk with him about his speech or on any other topic."

"I did have a talk with President Roosevelt at the Union League Club on Sunday night, and I said to him that I did not believe that any bills would be passed this year that would oust the Police Commissioners or the Commissioners of any other department from their offices. I said that, while I had refrained from going to Albany at all last year in reference to bills affecting the city's interest, I would go there this year to oppose any bills that might be against the city's interests if it was necessary."

The Mayor thus seemingly took pains to disclaim having used unqualified words of indorsement of Commissioner Roosevelt's defiance of the politicians. Whether this was because of strict regard for the accuracy of his statements, or because of his disinclination to have the Legislature think he approved all that Mr. Roosevelt had said, is left to speculation.

CITIZENS UPHOLD HIS COURSE.

Would Have Mr. Roosevelt Enforce Laws As He Finds Them.

Public opinion in regard to the uncompromising and impartial enforcement of the Excise law by President Theodore Roosevelt and his colleagues was sounded by THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Summer.

Those who gave their views on the subject were of the class entitled to be recognized as representative citizens swayed by proper conviction. They were selected without regard to party affiliations, and many who talked were not friendly to the law. To these citizens this question was put:

"Do you approve of the course of the Police Commissioners in strictly enforcing the excise law as they have been doing?"

Frederic R. Coudert, lawyer, member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission and President of the Manhattan Club, said:

"As a lawyer and as a citizen I am bound to approve of any Magistrate who obeys the law which he has sworn to execute. Whether the law is a good one or a bad one is none of his business. The moment you admit that an executive officer may exercise his discretion as to his manner of executing an imperative statute, then you introduce tumult and disorder into our system.

"Nothing can be more dangerous to the welfare of a community than conniving at imperfect execution of the laws because they are supposed to be harsh. Indeed, there is no better way to perpetuate them than to make them tolerable by frittering them away. If the excise law is bad and oppressive, then its proper execution will arouse just public sentiment, and it will be swept off the statute book.

"I do not mean to say whether or not in all respects the enforcement of the excise law has been in accordance with the true spirit of the statute. Whether a sandwich and a glass of beer constitute a meal I will not discuss, but Commissioner Roosevelt and his associates may feel perfectly satisfied that the law-abiding citizens of this community will be with them every time, and all the time, if they will only do their best to execute the law without inquiring whom it affects, whom it hurts, or how it pinches the political body of any of the parties."

John Sabine Smith, lawyer, said: "The Police Commissioners find a certain law upon the statute book and they cannot close their eyes to it any more than they can be oblivious of any provision of the Penal Code. Their duty is well defined and they must and should perform it. So long as they do this without fear and, more than all, without favor, they will be entitled to and will have the confidence of a large majority of the community. Should they deviate from this in the least degree their moral support will be gone.

"The problem is simply to enforce the law without distinction in regard to person or locality, throughout the city, until the Legislature assembles next Winter. If that is done in the right spirit, and in the same way with which other laws are enforced through the agency of the police, there will be no ground for dissatisfaction."

Simon Stern, lawyer, spoke prophetically. He said: "Every enforcement of the law, of course, benefits the community, but, if you ask me whether we are not likely to pay a fearful penalty for any very rigid enforcement of the excise law, I should be tempted to say that in all probability we will have to pay that penalty by the reinstatement of Tammany.

"The law was passed to keep the liquor element in the City of New-York in terror of the powers that be. Any person can complain of the Commissioners, who are simply carrying out the law from a sense of duty, very much like the Sheriff, who has got an execution against a runaway locomotive. It is dangerous work for the Sheriff and his posse to serve such an execution. They are doing their duty, but the locomotive may hurt them."

Gustave H. Schwab, merchant and German-American leader, said:

"Mr. Roosevelt's action is entirely right. If laws are obnoxious a remedy for them should be sought in the proper way—by legislation, repeal, or by local option provisions, so that the city authorities might deal with the matter. There can be not only no possible sense or justification in the evasion of existing laws, but it is the sworn duty of public officers to enforce them. The public should commend officers who perform this duty."

Dr. William H. Tolman, the general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said of the enforcement of the excise statutes:

"This work of Mr. Roosevelt is bringing the millennium about 1,000 years nearer. He does not believe in a double standard. He has one standard of morals as a gentleman and a politician. Mr. Roosevelt has nothing to do with legislation. He is an executive officer and must enforce the laws. They are right who say we do not need more laws, but more law."

Business men, merchants, and manufacturers gave many opinions, all in the same spirit. Samuel Colgate of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers, said:

"I am in favor of enforcing the excise law as it stands. The people will like it after they are used to it. They will see the advantage of a strict law against selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday. They will see the benefits accruing. Every man, woman, and child in New-York is interested in this law."

"There is no question," said James McLean of Phelps, Dodge & Co., metals, "that the present excise law should be enforced as long as it is a law. Either repeal this law, or enforce it."

Richard Young, leather merchant, said: "I believe the excise law should be enforced as it stands on the statute books. The people should abide by the laws. I heartily commend the Police Commissioners for their course."

"I do not see," said Norman I. Rees, leather merchant, "what laws are made for if they are not to be enforced. If the law is bad, the thing to do is to repeal it."

"I am against the excise law as it now stands on the statute books," said Philip Findler, stationer, "but I am in favor of its enforcement. The better the law is enforced, the more likely are the people of New-York to secure a proper excise law from the Legislature."

"I think," said H. B. Harding, patent medicines, "Commissioner Roosevelt and his associates are doing a good thing."

"There is no use in having laws unless they are enforced," was the opinion of John Swan, hardware. "The Police Commissioners are doing well."

"The Police Commissioners," said Charles Townsend, glue merchant, "are setting a good example, which is being followed in the towns around New-York."

G. F. Lawrie of Bingham, Lawrie, Mann & Co., dry goods, said: "I do not say that I approve of the existing law, but while it stands on the books it should be enforced."

"I glory in Roosevelt's action," said D. M. Sawyer of Gowing, Sawyer & Co., dry goods. "I like his backbone. This law may not be a good one, but while it is a law let it be carried out."

"I thoroughly approve," said H. J. Fairchild of the H. B. Claflin Company, dry goods, "of the course Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the enforcement of the excise law. I hope he will continue it."

J. N. Beach of Tefft, Weller & Co., dry goods, said: "If the law is on the books I am in favor of having it enforced."

"I do not believe," said a member of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., dry goods, "Commissioner Roosevelt considers politics a little bit, and I do not believe he and his associates care a cent for any political consequences. But are honestly trying to enforce the laws as they find them."

"I think," said W. P. Iddings of Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton, dry goods, "that Commissioner Roosevelt is doing just what he was put at the head of the commission to do. I think he is doing splendid work. So long as the present excise law is on the books the only thing to do is to enforce it."

Not a few liquor dealers held similar opinions.

Cornelius Roach of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Third Avenue said: "President Roosevelt is doing his duty as he sees it, and no fault should be found with him by saloon keepers."

Peter Seery of Third Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street said: "If I had taken an oath of office to enforce the laws as I found them, I think I would have followed the course taken by Mr. Roosevelt. He has done his duty, and should get credit for it."

Alderman A. A. Noonan of 220 East Broadway said: "In my view the Sunday law should be strictly and uniformly enforced as long as it is the law."

The Wine and Spirit Gazette said of the administration of the excise law: "The law is administered impartially and equally to all. The gorgeous mahogany bar and the pine counter are out of business alike on Sunday. There is much in this fact. It makes all the men in the trade law-abiding citizens, and it gives them a standing they never had before in their appeal for relief to the Legislature."

Harry Hill, the pulician and sporting man, said: "President Roosevelt's system of strictly enforcing the excise law as it stands on the statute books is the best and most manly course we can expect until the law is changed."

PLOT AND PLANS OF THE MACHINE.

How It Has Been Proposed to Get Rid of Mr. Roosevelt and the Drawbacks.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Two plans have been proposed by the Platt machine to "get rid" of Theodore Roosevelt as a Police Commissioner in New-York City.

One was to so begin the work of consolidating New-York City and Brooklyn as to create a metropolitan police commission, of which the present Commissioner would be no part. The other was to again try to pass a police reorganization bill which would provide a commission to be appointed by the Governor, to take entire charge of the Police Department for a specified time, and then give way to a new board.

The former scheme met with greatest approval. It is still in existence. The plot is cowardly because it does not show on its face its real nature, but attempt to assassinate Roosevelt under the cloak of consolidation. It is filled with hypocrisy, because it involves that part of the liquor question which allows the law to be violated under a face pious enough to please the rural element of the machine.

The machine began to hate Roosevelt when it found that it was likely to lose the German-American vote in New-York because he enforced the Sunday law. The hypocrisy began at that time. The New-York end of the machine gave its pledge to the Germans that it favored a submission of the question of Sunday opening to the people. The rural end proceeded to make a campaign on the distinctly declared proposition that it favored the maintenance of Sunday.

Since the Legislature met this year, it has been made clear that the machine has no idea of submitting this question to the people, and it has rather turned its attention to the old double-faced hypocritical position of kicking out a man who has enforced the law and beginning again the old-time system of "side-door" violation of law.

The plot to remove Mr. Roosevelt under cover of consolidation has met one obstacle, and one which alone will prevent its consummation, if it be not consummated. That is the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Morton. Platt dare not sacrifice Roosevelt while the Morton boom is at its present stage. The Police Commissioner's work has a National fame, and if Gov. Morton helped remove him because he had enforced the law his Presidential boom would not be worth a straw. So this gave a check to the conspirators.

May Cause Machine Break.

Predictions are made in this city among those who watch the working of the political machine from the inside that if any break occurs between Gov. Morton and any considerable element of the Republican Party in this State it will come because of this single issue. Just at this point there is a new trouble. The German-American Republican voters will be useful in the next Presidential campaign, and there are rural members of the Platt machine who believe in Roosevelt's policy.

Since Commissioner Roosevelt spoke to the Methodist ministers in New-York City on Monday, and told some plain truth about that part of the Republican Party which is responsible for its management, the Platt crowd has not concealed its wrath at him. More than ever it is determined to take his scalp. No words are too violent for their use. When it became apparent that a delay was needed for the Morton boom to get on its feet, the resolutions calling for an inquiry as to the Greater New-York were brought forward, and a sub-committee from the inner circle of the Platt machine was set at work to consume time.

This committee is expected to make recommendations as to how consolidation shall be effected. This committee is expected to furnish excuse for creating a basis of union which will do away with Mr. Roosevelt. Platt dare not order the passage of a law liberal enough to make it possible for a Police Commissioner in New-York City to do his duty and at the same time satisfy the demands of those who do not believe in the Sunday prohibitory law. The Herkimer idea prevails in the rural towns and it prevails to an extent that will prevent favorable action on the bill submitting the question of Sunday selling to a popular vote.

Rural Vote His Concern.

The rural vote is of more consequence to Platt than the German-American vote in the cities. The aggregations which will handle all bills of this nature were prepared to carry out this idea of the "Boss."

They are hypocrites. They know, if they know anything, that liquor is sold in the villages and small towns in open violation of the law. They know that saloon side doors are kept open on Sunday. Some of them know that they owe their election to the influence of politicians who have influence only because they help keep those saloon side doors open. And so, not daring to do otherwise and fearing lest their own party may lose votes in New-York because a Republican Commissioner is honestly enforcing a Republican law, they are ready to stab him to death in the dark to make a place for some one who is as much of a hypocrite as they are themselves.

There are some who are not in the plot. There are Republican members of the Legislature who indorse Roosevelt and, while they are Platt men in all things else, they believe the Commissioner is giving only a proper exhibition of decency in the course he is pursuing.

No test vote has been taken yet on any question involving Roosevelt or his policy. The nearest approach to it was on a motion, insignificant in itself, which determined what committee should have the Sunday Local Option bill in the Senate the other day. The party whip cracked once, and, like a flock of frightened sheep, the bill was sent to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, a committee made up to defeat the fulfillment of the promises which Thomas C. Platt, through his agent, Mr. Lauterbach, promised to the German-Americans of New-York City last Fall.

Those who had hoped that to the people of New-York City would be given opportunity to decide this question for themselves believe that the fate of such a measure was settled by that vote.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his address Monday, may have referred to members of the Legislature when he spoke of "politicians who hate honesty in public office with a bitter hatred." There are some men here who hate Roosevelt because he has honestly enforced the law.

Senator Lexow Prompted to Talk.

Senator Lexow, who is Mr. Platt's spokesman on many things, is thus quoted by a Republican newspaper which questioned him concerning the Commissioner's utterances:

"Why, too, has the suggestion of reform in New-York City become a laughing stock and a byword calculated to excite only derision from many who a year ago enthusiastically espoused the cause? And why are the reform organizations resulting from the legislative inquiry of 1893, 1894, and 1895, powerful as they were in the campaign of a year ago, practically extinct to-day? I should be very much pleased to have President Roosevelt answer these questions before he attempts further to besmirch legislators or impugn the motives of members of the same party to which he claims to belong."

Did Senator Lexow think the Commissioner referred to him?

Assemblyman Austin who, as Chairman of the Cities Committee, will have charge of such bills as the machine sees fit to order is thus quoted:

"If Commissioner Roosevelt would devote more time and attention to matters pertaining to his office and less to general fault finding with the world at large and self-glorification, he would not only be doing the people whom he is supposed to serve a great favor, but undoubtedly more of an opportunity would be given him to discharge the duties which by law he is obliged to perform. Roosevelt is rapidly becoming a common scold."

Why does Mr. Austin cast a slur at the Commissioner?

Senator Pavey, whom the Republican Senators refused to allow on the Cities Committee, has no fault to find with Mr. Roosevelt. "I indorse all he says," said Mr. Pavey. Mr. Pavey also said something which shows that the report that the Greater New-York bill is to legislate Mr. Roosevelt out of office, is current in circles here.

"If it is true that one provision of The Greater New-York bill has been framed for the express purpose of throwing him out of office, I don't wonder that he exhibits such resentment."

COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT TALKS.

He Describes the Police Reform in New-York to a Hartford Audience.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—Theodore Roosevelt addressed an audience of a few hundred people in this city this evening on "Enforcement of the Law."

He sketched the work of the Police Commissioners of New-York, and the reforms of the last year, saying that all that had been done was simply the result of the application of common sense, morality, and courage to the problems presented. This made is possible to enforce the laws, to enforce them against the big offenders as well as the small ones, and to bring about a new discipline of the police force based upon the merits of its members.

He was introduced by Charles Dudley Warner, who said that no man since the civil war had done so great a service to the cause of free government as Commissioner Roosevelt.

How to Fry with Cottolene

Fry everything from potato chips to doughnuts in Cottolene. Put Cottolene in a cold pan—heat it slowly until it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Then put in your food. It will pay you to try Cottolene just this way—see how delicious and wholesome it makes the food.

Get the genuine, sold everywhere in one, three, and five pound tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzalez Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited: address as above.

THE ACADEMIE DE MEDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

"At the HEAD of ALL the Waters examined for PURITY and FREEDOM from Disease Germs."

SOON DROPPED THE BOOTY

Burglars Rob Dr. A. A. Tappan's House in Harlem.

DRIVEN OFF BY A MEDICAL STUDENT

He Fired Three Times at the Thieves —Some Silverware Taken by the Burglars Left in Hancock Place.

The three-story and basement brownstone residence occupied by Dr. A. Alfred Tappan, at 348 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was entered by two burglars about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but the were driven away from the house, and did not carry their booty far.

They made a bundle of a few pieces of silver plate and a silk skirt and waist, which they had tied up in a lace curtain. They dropped the bundle in a vacant lot at Hancock Place, between Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

We're In No Hurry

Each year we increase our factory facilities, and each year we find that we can't keep up with our orders for

KEEP'S SHIRTS

and yet we haven't sold you any. What in the world will we do when we have to make all the shirts in America? It is coming to that. We can see it coming, but we're in no hurry. Take your time.

Made to measure, six for $9; laundered, six for $10. Ready-to-wear, $1.50 each. Booklet free.

Keep M'f'g Company, Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

Dr. and Mrs. Tappan attended the ball of the Palestine Commandery in the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday night, and did not reach home until early yesterday morning. The burglars took advantage of their absence and gained access to the house by opening the parlor window.

Ferdinando Deruyz, a medical student, lives with the Tappan family and occupies the front room on the third floor. He says he heard the thieves ransacking his room, and that they attempted to chloroform him. Deruyz declares that when he heard the noise made by the intruders he jumped from his bed and pursued them, but they safely made their exit before he was thoroughly aroused. As a last resort, he says, he rushed to the window of his room, and, opening it, fired three shots after the burglars.

A woman who lives almost directly opposite the Tappan house told the police that immediately after she heard the pistol shot came the noise of some one breaking a pane of glass. The police also say that another peculiar circumstance is the

The police say that a week ago it was reported that the house was robbed while Mrs. Tappan was absent at some social function.

The police heard unofficially that jewelry worth $500 had been taken from the house by the burglars, but the servant in charge of the premises last night said that no jewelry was missing. Dr. and Mrs. Tappan were not at home when a reporter called.

A WOMAN ROBBED IN THE STREET.

Mrs. Nettie Newman Attacked by Three Men on the West Side.

Another daring highway robbery was made public yesterday at Police Headquarters. The robbery occurred last Saturday night, and the victim was Mrs. Nettie Newman, fifty years old, of 391 Hudson Street, whose son, Isaac, keeps a pawnbroker's shop at 393 Hudson Street.

Mrs. Newman left her home Saturday evening to attend to some business. When she was opposite 68 Carmine Street three men suddenly sprang out of the hallway upon her. One confronted her while the other two stood at her back. The men behind her seized her arms. The man who faced her snatched away her pocketbook, and then dashed back into the hallway. The men who held her arms kept her pinioned for a minute or two and so terrified her by their presence and the pain she suffered from the heavy grasp upon her arms that she could not cry out for help.

The hour of the robbery was between 6 and 7 o'clock, but although there were a number of persons on both sides of the street at the time, no one appeared to notice what was going on. As soon as the thief had a little headway in his flight, his companions released their victim, and also sought refuge in the hallway. As soon as she was free, Mrs. Newman cried for help, and a policeman appeared.

Mrs. Newman told the policeman of the robbery, and he went into the hallway in search of the thieves. He found that they must have escaped by scaling a fence at the rear of the building. He went around to the building at 47 Downing Street and learned from a woman in the house that the robbers had jumped over the fence from the yard of the Carmine Street house and gone into the cellar of the Downing Street building.

The policeman procured a light, and, with the aid of several citizens, he made a search of the cellar, but failed to find the thieves. There are exits from the cellar of 47 to those of 45 and 49. It is supposed that the men escaped through one of the adjoining buildings.

Mrs. Newman said that her pocketbook contained $25 in money and some valuable trinkets.

The theft was reported at the Charles Street Station, and several detectives were detailed on the case late Saturday night. Since then three men have been arrested, but they were released, Mrs. Newman failing to identify them.

MAURICE S. WORMSER'S LOSS.

David and Susan Dann and Nellie Lyons Charged with the Robbery.

David and Susan Dann of 334 West Forty-ninth Street and Nellie Lyons, twenty-eight years old, of 841 Madison Avenue, were held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $2,500 bail each on charges of stealing a lot of silverware, valued at $1,000, from the home of Maurice S. Wormser, the banker, at 14 East Sixty-second Street, on Saturday night or Sunday morning. They declared that they were innocent.

Mr. Wormser made a statement to the court, in which he said:

My brother and his wife were at my house Saturday evening, and left about 10 o'clock. Before going my brother wanted to see an evening paper, which was in the dining room. I went into the room to get it, and found the silver drawers open. I thought nothing in particular of this, but at 10:45 o'clock two servants saw Susan Dann, who was known as Lyons, a waitress in our employ, in the dining room with a big tray of silver, which she was sorting over. The house was then locked up and the burglar alarms set. The doors were not opened again until 7:15 o'clock on Sunday morning, when Mrs. Ebert, my cook, opened them from the inside to admit the milkman. Susan admitted the baker at 7:45 o'clock, and about 8:30 o'clock she went to Mrs. Wormser and told her that the silver had been stolen. She said that she had discovered this when she returned from mass. As the cook had seen Susan at 7:15 o'clock, when she went to open the door for the milkman, and the waitress then undressed, I questioned Susan closely about her having been to mass.

She admitted that she had not been to mass, but said that she had an appointment to meet a man. After some further questions, she said the man was her husband, although we thought until then that she was a single woman. She stated that she was married a week ago last Sunday in the Dominican Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Susan was the last one seen in charge of the silverware, and, as the doors were securely locked and the burglar alarms were set, no person could have entered the house without alarming the household.

When seen by a reporter Susan Dann denied in most emphatic terms all connection with the loss of the silverware. She said:

I did tell Mr. Wormser an untruth about going to mass. I went to meet my husband, and I did not care to have it known that I was married. I put the silver away, as I always did, on Saturday night, and when I missed it on Sunday morning I reported it at once to Mr. Wormser. I knew they say that the house was locked, and that the basement gate was fastened. Now, I know the gate was open. When I came in from seeing my husband it was open, and that was not the first time I've found it open.

In investigating the case when the robbery was reported the police learned that a woman, who said that she was Susan's sister, called at the Wormser house Saturday night. Nellie Lyons, Mrs. Dann's sister, who lives with Mrs. Herter at 841 Madison Avenue, was arrested, but she denied that she called on her sister at all on Saturday. Later she admitted that she was in the Wormser house on Saturday night.

JACOB STERN AGAIN ROBBED.

His House Visited by Thieves Twice Within a Week.

The house of Jacob Stern, at 167 West Sixty-fourth Street, was again visited by burglars Tuesday evening and considerable property was stolen.

It was only a week ago Tuesday night that the Stern family had an exciting adventure with thieves. While they were at dinner a thief got into the house and stole three overcoats from the rack in the hall. Mr. Stern's son, Monroe, hearing a noise on the second floor, went up stairs and got his father's revolver. He surprised a negro running through the hall. The fellow darted into the bathroom and jumped from the window into the rear yard and escaped. As he jumped young Stern fired a shot at him. Whether the bullet hit him or not is not known. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station have been looking for the thief ever since.

The latest robbery took place between 7 and 7:30 o'clock P. M., when the family was at dinner. The thieves got into the house by forcing open the front basement door. They went up stairs to a room on the first floor, where they stole two overcoats, one of which was lined with fur. They also got a lizard skin purse containing $22, a meerschaum pipe with gold trimmings, a mandolin, and several articles of clothing.

When Mr. Stern and his son discovered that they had again been robbed they hurried to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and reported the matter to Acting Captain Vredenburgh. The latter immediately detailed two detectives to search for the thieves, but no arrests had been made up to last night.

This is the fourth time within a few years that Mr. Stern's family has been robbed. When the robbery was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, Acting Captain O'Brien detailed one of his best men on the case.

HE HAD T. F. OAKES'S PROPERTY.

A. J. Anderson Held on a Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.

Thomas F. Oakes, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against Andrew J. Anderson of Fourth Street, Jersey City, for receiving a quantity of stolen silverware, valued at $900.

The home of Mr. Oakes, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Christmas Eve, and a quantity of silverware and jewelry was carried away. Among the articles were salad bowls, knives, forks, teapots, and spoons.

The police of the city were notified, and the stolen goods were described. Several days ago Detective Sergeant Reap saw some of the property in the jewelry store of Michael Rosenthal, at 254 Bowery, and he asked Rosenthal where he got it. Rosenthal said he purchased it from a man named Anderson, who frequently visited the shop. Reap watched the place, and when Anderson called on Tuesday he was placed under arrest. He told Sergt. Reap that he had purchased the silver from two men, named Nelson and Jacobson, whom he has known for five months.

Despite the protests of his counsel, Mark Alter, Anderson was sent to the Tombs, in default of $2,000 bail, for examination this afternoon.

LOST FINGERS CAUSED HIS ARREST.

Zeltmann Is Thought to be One of the Men Who Robbed Mrs. Phipps.

A man who is supposed to be one of the two who beat and robbed Mrs. Mildred A. Phipps in the hallway of her house, 535 East Seventy-second Street, last Saturday night, was arrested last night in a lodging house at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. The clue which led up to his arrest was the fact that some of the fingers on his left hand were missing.

The man was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House and was identified by Mr. Phipps as a man whom he had seen begging in the neighborhood several times, and who had once threatened him when refused alms.

The man, who is a German, and cannot speak English, told, through an interpreter, conflicting stories of his whereabouts Saturday night. He gave his name as Frederick Zeltmann, with no occupation and no home.

A Long Term for Burglary.

Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday sentenced John Fay, eighteen years old, of 98 Bowery, to State prison for eight years on his plea of guilty of burglary in the second degree.

Judge Cowing said that there had been a noticeable increase of crime recently, and especially of crime against the person and against property. He would be severe in view of that fact.

Fay and two others broke into the house of Henry Beacken, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Edgecombe Road, on Jan. 13, and stole goods worth $32.

Accused of Robbing a Drunken Man.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 22.—Thomas Nolan, twenty-nine years old, of 234 East Eighty-third Street, New-York, was arrested in this city early this morning on a charge of robbing a man who was drunk and who was found unconscious with a knife wound on his chin.

When the wounded man recovered he said he was William C. Shea of 206 Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J. He refused to say how he was hurt.

Nolan was committed for trial, and Shea was held as a witness.

Mutual Reserve Fund's Report.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held at its office in New-York yesterday. The report of its President, Frederick A. Burnham, showed an increase in gross assets, which now amount to $5,661,708; an increase in net surplus of $306,329, making the total surplus of $3,582,509, and an increase of $15,300,000 in business in force.

The losses paid in the last year amount to $4,084,000, making the total losses paid in the fifteen years of business, $25,000,900.

The association has a membership of 106,000, with $308,660,000 of insurance in force, and is the largest natural premium company in the world.

President Burnham was unanimously re-elected. Of the future policy of the management his address declared, "Where there is a useless expense, it will be discontinued; where moneys fail of producing adequate returns, they will be saved. The motto is and will continue to be good work at honest cost, true economy, and not its shadow."

Complete vindication of the company is the result of a recent investigation on the part of a few policy holders in Pittsburg. Dr. C. Evans, who attacked the management, has apologized for his part in the crusade, and has stated publicly his confidence in the association. Other leaders in the attack, since the investigation, have announced that they were wrong, and have promised hearty co-operation with the Pittsburg agent in promoting the interests of the Mutual Reserve Fund.

The Pittsburg policy holders accepted the committee's report, and adopted resolutions expressing thorough confidence in the management of the association.

New-Rochelle Denies Alleged Fraud.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 22.—Michael J. Tiernay, counsel for the village of New-Rochelle, will file to-day at White Plains an answer to the summons and complaint served twenty days ago in an action brought against the village charging that the franchise had been fraudulently granted to the Huckleberry Railroad Company.

Mr Tiernay in his answer makes a general denial of all charges so far as the village is concerned. Mr. Tiernay does not represent the Trustees as individuals.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

Kinney Bro

on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

We Unhesitatingly Assert that

CHICKERING PIANOS

as now constructed are superior to all other Pianos manufactured and absolutely

CONQUER ALL COMPETITION.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Cor. 18th St. 130 Fifth Ave.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

get all You can

Some say that the hypophosphites alone are sufficient to prevent and cure consumption, if taken in time. Without doubt they exert great good in the beginning stages; they improve the appetite, promote digestion, and tone up the nervous system. But they lack the peculiar medicinal properties and the fat found in cod-liver oil. The hypophosphites are valuable, and the cod-liver oil is valuable.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites contains both of these in the most desirable form. The oil is thoroughly emuls

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

EDWARD B. HARPER - - - FOUNDER.

Fifteen Years Completed.

ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

THE LARGEST AND STRONGEST NATURAL PREMIUM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

$69,000,000 of New Business in 1895.
$308,660,000 of Business in Force.
$4,084,075 of Death Claims Paid in 1895.
$25,000,000 of Death Claims Paid Since Business Began.

1895 SHOWS—
An Increase in Gross Assets,
An Increase in Net Surplus,
An Increase in Income,
An Increase in Business in Force,
Over 105,800 Members Interested.

In the first annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, held in 1881, the interests of 2,000 members were represented. In the fifteenth annual meeting, which was held yesterday afternoon in the association's building, at the corner of Broadway and Duane Street, but a few less than 106,000 members were interested. That their interest was not merely a dormant thing, or the meeting simply a formal routine, was abundantly proved by the large audience that filled to overflowing the great assembly room on the fifth floor. Members gave abundant evidence that they felt that their interest in the association was real, a most admirable omen of the care with which they are sure to hold the management to strict accountability in the discharge of the trust which concerns directly the future of more than half a million of the wives and children of the land.

Many policy holders evidently regarded this as a favorable opportunity to meet face to face the new chief executive officer of the association, President Frederick A. Burnham, the man whose grasp of life insurance, whose keen executive ability and strong individuality have enabled him to take up the work laid down in death by the founder of the institution, the late Edward B. Harper, and make of the administration of his office of President, not an echo or copy of that of his predecessor, but a piece of finished work, characteristic of a man of independent views, and worthy to follow the work which had carried the association to a position never attained in the same length of time by any life insurance organization in the world. It is rare indeed that a great institution like this passes, without check to its prosperity, through a change in the executive chief, for it is rare indeed that a chief like the late Mr. Harper finds so able a successor as President Burnham.

The purpose of the meeting, as laid down by statute, was to elect Directors to succeed those whose terms were expiring and to hear the reports of the several officers of the business of the preceding year. The reports of all the officers and heads of departments were listened to with marked attention and interest, but that of President Burnham, as summarizing the work of the year and of all departments, and as coming from the man whom all recognized as the chief, naturally engrossed in a marked degree the large audience. He paid a high and eloquent tribute to the memory of his predecessor, both as an official and a friend; laid bare to the membership the principles that governed the administration of its affiairs; pledged economy of management, and showed the record of economy in the results accomplished in proportion to cost therefor, and, without in any way seeking to antagonize or criticise other similar institutions, laid clearly before the membership, after accepting the standard created by the business, the noteworthy degree in which the outgo had been held at a minimum, while yet maximum results had been attained. The exhibit made of the relative cost of the increase in business, of the proportion of expense outgo to death loss payments, and of the practical carrying out of the principle announced, viz., that "the economy which will endure the test is effective economy and not the mere empty husk of pretense," commanded a degree of attention which showed that the speaker carried with him his audience, and that the men most interested believed, as he clearly stated it, that "good work costs money; poor work is dear at any price." That he had the sympathy of every one present none could question who saw that audience as the speaker declared: "The motto of the management is, and will continue to be, 'Good work at honest cost; true economy and not its shadow.'

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION,

December 31, 1895.

Balance net cash or Invested Assets December 31st, 1894		$4,246,143.90
INCOME DURING 1895.		
Received from members	$5,276,512.51	
Received from Interest and other sources	298,769.05	
Total Income		5,575,281.56
Total Resources		$9,821,425.46
DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1895.		
Death losses paid	$4,084,074.92	
Cash Dividends paid to Policy-holders	9,972.64	
Advance payments returned	1,628.20	
All other disbursements, including Commissions, Salaries, Expenses in adjusting death losses, Advertising, Printing, Rents, Traveling and Office expenses, etc	1,758,433.36	
Total Disbursements		5,854,109.21
Balance net cash or Invested Assets December 31st, 1895		$3,967,316.25
ASSETS.		
Loans on Mortgages, first Liens on Real Estate	$1,844,200.00	
Real Estate, English Consols, French Rentes, Municipal and Government Bonds	789,275.75	
Cash Deposits in Banks on Reserve or Emergency Fund Account	951,893.21	
Other Cash Deposits in Bank	125,210.99	
All other Assets, accrued Interest, Uncollected Premiums, etc	2,051,127.87	
Total Assets		$5,661,707.82
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding Bond obligations and unused Advance Deposits	$456,990.28	
Losses in process of adjustment and not due	833,149.22	
Net present value of all Policies in force December 31st, 1895, computed by the New-York Insurance Department as renewable term insurance for Sixty days' Actuaries table, at 4% interest, not required by law, but voluntarily assumed by this Association	784,059.00	
Total Liabilities		2,079,198.50
Net surplus over all Liabilities		$3,582,509.32
BUSINESS RECEIVED IN 1895.		
24,046 Applications submitted, amounting to	$69,025,895.00	
Rejected, postponed, and under investigation	9,287,105.00	
23,526 Policies written in 1895, amounting to		$59,738,790.00
105,878 Policies in force Dec. 31, 1895, amounting to	$308,659,371.00	
82,067 Policies in force Dec. 31, 1894, amounting to	293,366,106.00	
9,811 Policies increase for 1895, amounting to		$15,293,265.00

CHARLES W. CAMP, Secretary.

"Where there is needless expense," said the President, "it will be discontinued; where moneys fail of producing adequate returns, they will be saved; where the dollar can be made to accomplish the work of two, it shall be done; but for no mere cheap reputation for economy, for no mere personal exaltation over empty accomplishments will we suffer the real good of the institution to be sacrificed, its work to be impeded and the true interests of its members to be lost sight of."

The degree to which the speaker carried the audience with him was notable from the start. They evidently believed in the man and what he was saying, and the synopsis of the work and results of the year, work done and results accomplished under conditions which were calculated rather to retard than assist, certainly showed that their faith was well founded. The closing portion of the address so tersely summarized the results of the work that it cannot be condensed into briefer space than is required to quote it in full:

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR 1895 shows the following gratifying results:

ASSETS.

Our gross assets have increased during the year from $5,536,115.99 to $5,661,707.82.

NET SURPLUS.

Our net surplus over all liabilities has increased from $3,276,179.89 to $3,582,509.32, making a net gain for the year of $306,329.43.

INCOME.

Our income from all sources during the year 1894 was $4,943,739.59, while in 1895 it was $5,575,281.56, a gain of $631,541.97.

DEATH CLAIMS.

During the year 1894 we paid to the widows, orphans, and other representatives of our deceased members the large sum of $3,070,514.01. During the year 1895 we have paid for the same purpose the still larger sum of $4,084,074.92, an increase over the previous year of $1,013,560.91. At the date of our last official audit, Jan. 17, 1896, there was not a single death claim in the office upon which completed proofs had been received and verified which was unapproved, and instead of being required to wait the ninety days allowed by the terms of the contract for payment, death claims are now paid within thirty days from date of approval.

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

On Dec. 31, 1894, we had in force 96,067 policies, representing insurance to the amount of $293,366,106. On Dec. 31, 1895, we had in force 105,878 policies, covering insurance to the amount of $308,659,371, being a gain of 9,811 policies and of $15,293,265 of insurance. Every dollar of this amount was actually written and issued before Jan. 1, 1896.

Truths plainly stated, facts succinctly set down, possess an eloquence that no flower of speech, no trick of rhetoric, can heighten. Such is the eloquence of these results, which proclaim the progress, soundness, and stability of this association—its deeds accomplished, its ever-broadening power of accomplishment. In the record of the past, in the strength of the present, is to be read what the future will be. We stand at the threshold of the new year, impressed with the consciousness that it is to be, as every year of the existence of the association has been, a year of hard, engrossing, thought-demanding work; but, mingled with this knowledge, there is no trace of timidity or doubt. The past has cemented so firmly the confidence of our great membership, the present bears such unassailable evidence of the strong foundation on which that confidence rests, that it becomes an inspiration and sustaining power—an inspiration to renewed and redoubled efforts in the work of the future upbuilding of this great institution—a sustaining power in every effort, in every demand upon us. The broadening circles in which the usefulness and beneficence of this association are extending command wonder and admiration, but they also impose obligations and duties. These are not alone to the management—not alone to the officers. A half million people are directly interested in the future of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Every man, woman, and child in the land is indirectly interested. The association stands as the representative of protective life insurance, untrammeled with investment—the foremost of that system which enables every man, every husband, every father, to protect the future of his home, the declining years of the wife and mother, the years of dependence of the child. We have won the victory of the right to be; we have carried the banner of this system, unflinchingly and unfalteringly, in the face of opposition and contumely such as was never before heaped upon an enterprise so grand; we have won a triumph so complete that no man to-day rises up to question it. We have now but to reap, in the results of ever-widening prosperity, the sowing of the years that are passed. And that reaping will continue so long as our members are true to themselves and to the association. So long as an upright, intelligent, broad-minded, economical administration is faithful to the trusts committed to its care, so long will the Mutual Reserve Fund Life continue to grow; so long will it know prosperity, and so long shall be more and more widely disseminated its benefits, which, these conditions preserved, will broaden and bear fruit to the end of time.

The result of the balloting for directors was, the election of Messrs. Horace H. Brockway, John J. Acker, and James W. Bowden, M. D., who will serve for a term of four years.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation to President Burnham, on behalf of the general agents of the association, of applications for new business to the amount of $1,334,450. To this novel incident, in variation of the regular routine of such occasion, President Burnham made acknowledgment in his usual happy manner, in words that showed how thoroughly he is in sympathy with the earnest and loyal field workers of the institution, and how keenly he appreciates the magnificent work they are doing.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held after the annual meeting, the following executive officers were unanimously elected:

President, Frederick A. Burnham; Vice President, O. D. Baldwin; Second Vice President, J. D. Wells; Third Vice President, George D. Eldridge; Counsel, George Burnham, jr.; Managing Director, George H. Wooster; Treasurer, John W. Vrooman; Secretary, Charles W. Camp; Comptroller, John E. Hollingsworth; Medical Director, James W. Bowden, M. D.; Executive Committee, F. A. Burnham, J. D. Wells, and George W. Harper.

Among the officers appointed by the Board of Directors are: Secretary of Executive Committee, Franklin Underhill; Agency Manager, George R. McChesney; Actuary, George D. Eldridge; General Auditor, D. E. Cameron.

MUST NOT PROVOKE WAR

Senator Wolcott Strongly Opposes the Davis Resolution.

COLORADO STATESMAN IS FOR PEACE

The Monroe Doctrine Does Not Apply to the Venezuela Case—England Should Be Our Ally, Not Our Foe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Monroe doctrine had another inning in the Senate to-day when Mr. Wolcott made his promised speech in opposition to the position of the President and Congress on the Venezuelan boundary matter. The essence of Mr. Wolcott's carefully prepared address is that the Monroe doctrine has no application to the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela, that the National heart has not been fired by the President's stand, and that it would be a good thing for civilization if Great Britain could increase its possessions in South America.

Mr. Wolcott is always an entertaining talker, and to-day he invested his remarks with sufficient force and oratorical skill to entertain the many people who had gathered to listen to him. There was evident appreciation of his statement that the phraseology of the Davis resolution reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was objectionable and calculated to accentuate the strained relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Wolcott's views are not shared by any considerable portion of the Senate.

Mr. Wolcott had to wait until after considerable routine business had been transacted before he made his speech. He began by saying:

The extraordinary message of the President of the United States, having reference to a dispute exclusively between Great Britain and Venezuela, both friendly powers, was practically indorsed by both Houses of Congress. The responsibilities, therefore, which his action may have entailed, rest as well upon the legislative as the Executive departments of the Government, and are equally shared by all political parties. The recommendations of the President that a commission be appointed to inquire into the points of difference between the two Governments concerned, and to enlighten this country as to the true divisional line separating Venezuela and British Guiana, were followed by Congress, and that commission, eminent in ability, and lacking only the joint sanction of the parties in interest, which sanction alone can give it vitality or usefulness, has only qualified.

The Committee's Resolution.

The resolution which the Committee on Foreign Relations has reported to this body, the effect of which may be, in my opinion, most far-reaching as affecting our policy and relations toward other and friendly Governments, requires some discussion and careful investigation before we commit ourselves to its declarations.

Continuing, Mr. Wolcott contended that the so-called Monroe doctrine has been misapplied in the pending controversy; that so much of President Monroe's message as referred to the colonization of portions of America by European powers could have no applicability to any boundary dispute now existing in South America; that the hostility to the extension by European powers of their systems to any portion of this hemisphere, as expressed in that message, had especial reference to the systems of Government which were based on the divine right of Kings and which were directed to the overthrow of all republics wherever existing; that the Monroe doctrine was in no wise intended as insisting upon republican forms of government in this hemisphere, or as committing this Government to maintain the doctrine outside its own borders, or except as its own integrity might be affected; that this country is embarking upon a new and different policy from the one laid down by our fathers, and that from 1821 until now Congress has uniformly declined to define the so-called Monroe doctrine or to adopt it as a rule of action.

He said existing conditions made it difficult to dispassionately discuss the Monroe doctrine at this time. It was not an easy or a gracious task to take a position which apparently involved in the slightest degree the abandonment of that patriotic fervor which animated the breast of every citizen where our National pride or our country's honor was in question. There had been much tension for the past few weeks. The letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Bayard was, from a diplomatic point of view, almost incendiary.

The President's message glowed with the possibilities of war. Members of both houses of Congress, not to be outdone, followed the President's suggestion as to the appointment of a commission with feverish haste. Just what the commission was to do, or how it was to do it, Mr. Wolcott added, nobody knew, but it had been created, and it now stood more a menace than a guarantee of peace.

Fired the National Heart.

The efforts of the Government to fire the National heart had not been unavailing, nor was the work difficult. This country, he said, had had but two wars, except our own civil conflict and a war of conquest with the weak Government of Mexico. Both of them were with Great Britain, and, while the past eighty years had seen an entire readjustment of all our relations with the mother country, a readjustment which ought to make future war with her out of the question, there were still lurking some traces of the traditional resentment.

Mr. Wolcott entered into an exhaustive review of the origin and meaning of the Monroe doctrine and of its application by the United States. He added:

Not only was the Monroe doctrine intended simply as a declaration of limited scope and purpose, but the circumstances under which it was given to the world were far different from those which now exist; and under present conditions its assertion and maintenance to the extent claimed by the President have largely ceased to be of paramount importance. It is essentially a doctrine of self-defense, promulgated for our own preservation and for no other purpose.

The concern of President Monroe was not lest monarchies should be established in this hemisphere. He expressly recognized existing Governments and welcomed the empire of Dom Pedro in Brazil and Iturbide in Mexico as freely as the Governments of Bolivar; he protested not against despotic government, but against their forcible extension by the dreaded Holy Alliance in this Western world, of which he stood in well-grounded fear. The fear was then real and the danger threatening. To-day, how different the picture! We have ehiped ourselves to what land we needed; our own borders are defined, our Government eternally planted on the solid rock; our institutions free; our people intelligent and lovers of liberty and devoted to free institutions. No danger threatens us from without. We are menaced by no foreign foe.

And vast as are our resources, intelligent as are our people, we possess an element of strength even greater than those advantages afford us; and that is that nobody wants us. We are not desirable subjects for other countries. There is not a nation in the whole world that would take one of our sovereign States a gift with its people.

It is idle to talk seriously of our integrity or perpetuity being threatened by an adjustment of boundary between Great Britain and Venezuela. That which once seemed a danger and evoked the utterance of the Monroe doctrine has passed forever away, and has left nothing to vex us but the pride of expression to which we still cling.

Scored South Americans.

Then he spoke of the South American Republic in the severest terms. He said:

Instead of developing into self-respecting republics, based upon law, advancing in morals and civilization, the people of South America have shown themselves so far, almost without exception, utterly unfitted for self-government. Their so-called republics are largely and usually military despotisms based on forse and relying on blood-shedding and assassination for their establishment and for their brief continuances, extending only until the ruler should have amassed from the oppression of the people a fortune sufficient to enable him to live in luxury in Europe when he escapes or abdicates, or until some other revolutionist shall be able by violence to seize the reins of government. The rulers are despots and suffrage a farce.

There was no reason, Mr. Wolcott said, why the United States should help such people. He continued:

Whatever of advancement and of progress for the human race the centuries shall bring us must largely come, in my opinion, through the spread of the religion of Christ, and the dominance of the English-speaking peoples, and wherever you find both, you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water, and until some just quarrel divides us, which heaven forbid, may these two great nations of the same lineage, traditions, and tongue stand as brothers, shoulder to shoulder, in the interest of humanity, by their union compelling peace, and awaiting the coming of the day when "Nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Mr. Wolcott's speech was applauded by the people in the galleries.

Senhor Mendonça, the Brasilian Minister, was in the Senate Chamber during the delivery of the address.

Bill for an Electrical Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) authorizes the construction of an electrical cruiser, equipped with a system of electrical motors and propellers, invented by Richard B. Painton, or the equipment of one of the present ships of the navy with that system. No definite appropriation is named in the bill. The inventor claims that a speed of thirty-five knots an hour can be maintained by cruisers thus equipped.

Admiral Kirkland's Gift.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A bill authorizing Rear Admiral Kirkland, United States Navy, to accept a gold box presented to him by the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of the ceremonies at Kiel, last Summer, attending the opening of the Baltic Canal, was to-day favorably reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee.

MISS HILLS WAS NOT MURDERED

She Starved to Death with Food in Her Cupboard and Money Awaiting Her in the Post Office.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The autopsy held this evening on the body of Miss Mary E. Hills, who was found dead in her home, in Bonny Brook Park, last evening, revealed the fact, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES suggested, that Miss Hills had not been murdered. It was found that her death was caused by starvation. The bruises found on her body are accounted for on the supposition that she fell down. It is thought she may have fallen down the stairs and worked her way along the floor toward the couch. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Aaron J. Mixsell and Dr. J. F. Hunter of this village, and revealed the fact that she had been dead at least twenty-four hours when found.

While Miss Hills was in the house starving to death two letters containing money sent to her by her brother in New-York were awaiting her in the Post Office.

Excitement prevailed in Mamaroneck all day. Coroner Banning came up this morning and examined the body and the cottage. Dr. Banning was convinced that Miss Hills had not been murdered. It was not then thought that she had starved to death. There were many families only a little way off who would have gladly given Miss Hills assistance had she intimated her needs, and there was money enough for her in the Post Office to provide for her immediate wants.

An examination of Miss Hills's papers revealed the fact that she had sent her poems to various publications and that they had been returned to her. The house where Miss Hills lived alone and wrote poems had in it but few articles of furniture, which, however, were of fairly good quality. The cupboard was not utterly destitute of provisions.

Unless Miss Hills became helpless by some accident she must have deliberately denied herself food. There was an abundance of coal in the cellar. Miss Hills's brother said that Miss Hills visited the home of her sister, Mrs. George A. Campbell, shortly before the holidays. He said he seldom saw his sister, but sent her money from time to time. The cottage and lot which Miss Hills owned were themselves worth probably over $2,000. Mr. Hills said he believed Miss Hills also had a small sum of money out at interest.

Many stories were exchanged to-day in the village about Miss Hills's eccentric habits. They agreed on the point that Miss Hills was always polite and willing to give her last cent to help others. When it was reported about the village late to-night that Miss Hills had starved to death the shock was only second to the one caused by the announcement that she had probably been murdered. Dr. Banning this morning impanelled a jury and set down the inquest for Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Town Hall.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION

Every Department Was Unusually Successful Last Year.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—The Twenty-fourth annual meting of the Chautauqua Association, comprising the assembly and the university, was held here to-day. President Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, called the meeting to order, and Secretary Duncan read the annual report. He stated that every department had been blessed during the year 1895 with great success. "Above all," he said, "the attendance—one of the main things—was unusually large, and consequently the receipts were correspondingly large."

Many improvements are contemplated for next Summer. The new Baptist headquarters commenced in 1895 will be ready soon and the Higgins' Memorial Hall being erected from funds furnished by Senator F. W. Higgins of Olean, and his sister, Mrs. Frank Smith, will be in readiness for the July meeting.

The Treasurer's report showed $126,821.51 had been received during 1895, and $122,102.18 disbursed. Chancellor Vincent reported a steady growth along all lines of work in the university last year, and the coming Summer will mark a great development in this department. Much good is expected to result from the meeting of the National Association of Education on the assembly in July.

Foreign-Born Residents of Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Arkansas has a foreign-born population of 14,264, being1.26 of the population of the State. Some of the best citizens of the State are included among these people who have selected Arkansas for their home. Many of them are wealthy and progressive citizens and heavy taxpayers. Of the foreign-born element, Arkansas has been fortunate in securing the best.

Its Assets Again Increased.

From the annual statement of the United States branch of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, which has just been published, it appears that there has been again, as in previous years, an increase in the assets of the company. The surplus now amounts to $3,314,177.

Among the investments of the company there are $1,724,025 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, $3,588,313 in loans on bonds and mortgages, and $1,725,000 in real estate.

From the home office of the company the announcement is made that the company will subscribe for $500,000 of the new United States loan, the gold for the bonds to come from Europe.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

Are your dishes rough and dull looking when they come on the table? Were they washed with a rosin soap? Rosin is sticky. Ivory Soap washes clean and rinses readily.

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THE ARCHITECT ATTACKED

Complaints of Delay in Construction of Public Buildings.

MILLIKEN ASKS AN OVERHAULING

Status of the Sugar Bounty Claims—The San Domingo Outrage—Hearing by the River and Harbor Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Two-thirds of the three-hour session of the House to-day was occupied in the consideration of a Senate joint resolution authorizing the expenditure of $55,000 all told for the employment of outside assistance to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in the preparation of plans and specifications and supervision of the Chicago public building. In the course of the debate the conduct of the architect's office was the subject of considerable criticism.

The discussion was conducted in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Lorimer urged the adoption of the resolution because the Secretary of the Treasury had informed the Chicago delegation that he would not enter upon the preparation of the plans until enough money—estimated by him at $55,000—($30,000 having already been named,) had been set aside to enable him to complete the plans. Every year's delay in the construction of the building was costing the Government $25,000 at least, in payment for rent.

Mr. Milliken, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, said there should be an entire overhauling of the office. Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) said that the experience of the Chicago people was only similar to that of those of San Francisco, where the erection of a Post Office had been authorized four years ago, and those of Philadelphia, where a mint had been authorized five or six years ago. They were told that the architect's office had not force enough to enter upon the preparation of plans for those buildings.

Opposition to the resolution was based upon the fact that there was no official estimate for the apropriation, and that $55,000 was not sufficient to provide plans, specifications, and supervision.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) thought the sum named was sufficient, and at his suggestion Mr. Lorimer accepted an amendment covering his suggestion.

The joint resolution was adopted, as was also a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House the report made by Henry W. Elliott to that department in November, 1890, upon the condition and prospects of the fur seal industry.

The House bill providing for the appointment of a Chaplain at West Point from civil life, was passed.

The unanimous report of Elections Committee No. 2 that H. C. Miner was entitled to the seat now occupied by him as Representative from the Ninth New-York District, and that Timothy J. Campbell, contestant, was not entitled thereto, was agreed to without discussion.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW POSTAL LAWS PROPOSED.

An Effort to Reform One of the Abuses of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Loud of California, the Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is devoting his attention to the second-class mail matter abuse which has been so frequently denounced by Post Office authorities and others. He says the Government is losing not less than $5,000,000 annually as a result of carrying through the mails a certain class of publications, to which are given the benefit of a second-class rate when they belong properly in the third class. He has introduced a bill to correct the evil.

Mr. Loud says the original intent of the present law was to admit only newspapers and magazines published for the dissemination of knowledge, to the privileges of the second-class rate. The beginning of the abuse was the sending out of serial novels in the form of supplements.

Mr. Loud says the purpose of his bill is to eliminate from the benefit of the second-class rate matter of this kind and to classify it as third-class matter, paying 8 cents a pound. It is also proposed to include within reasonable limits newspapers that are issued primarily for the purpose of advertising. The last annual report of the Postmaster General shows that the cost of carrying and handling second-class matter for the past fiscal year was $21,225,000. The Government received for this service $2,653,000, leaving a net loss of nearly $19,000,000.

Mr. Loud has also another bill allowing the transportation of certain free matter through the mails by freight. This refers to Government publications and such merchandise as the different Post Offices of the country use and which are now sent by them through the mails. There is little, if any, of this matter which could not be sent by freight, since haste is not a vital consideration. If both the bills become laws, Mr. Loud is satisfied that our postal receipts will practically meet our expenditures, and that within a short time we could reduce the rate on letter postage to 1 cent.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Details of the Surveys by the United States and England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A hearing was given to-day by a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee to W. W. Duffield, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and to Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department, on the joint resolution appropriating $75,000 for marking the boundary line between Alaska and British North America.

Gen. Duffield explained the operations of the United States and Canadian surveying parties in locating the meridian near Mount St. Elias, Forty Mile Creek, Yukon River, and Porcupine River, these being the principal points on the one hundred and forty-first meridian, between the two countries. He also incidentally developed the line of work of the topographical surveying parties of the United States and Canada in Southeastern Alaska.

Assistant Secretary Adee gave a résumé of the diplomatic negotiations which have taken place with reference to the boundary.

THE CASE OF THE HENRY CROSBY.

No Good Ground for Damages Against San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President sent to the House to-day in answer to a resolution, all the correspondence relating to the attack on members of the crew of the American schooner Henry Crosby of Bangor, Me., by troops of the Dominican Government, Dec. 10, 1893.

It appears from the documents submitted that the schooner anchored off the closed port of Azua, San Domingo, a week after the Governor of the State of that name had been assassinated, and when the Crosby was looked on with suspicion as a vessel designed to carry the assassins out of the country. A boat was sent ashore, but was warned off by soldiers. Misunderstanding the warning, the boat's crew went nearer until the number of soldiers was greatly increased, when the crew, becoming alarmed, started to pull back to the schooner. This excited suspicion, and the soldiers fired, wounding two men.

A memorial of the owners, master, and crew of the vessel, claiming indemnity from San Domingo, was sent to the State Department in April, 1894, in which the point was made that the schooner was flying the Stars and Stripes when the attack was made. Representations by the department resulted in an apology and a satisfactory explanation from San Domingo, and Acting Secretary Uhl, on April 10, 1894, wrote the memorialists in which he held that the owners of the vessel were not entitled to any claims for damage, excepting a small amount contracted through a few days' delay. "I am, however, of the opinion," he said, "that whatever expenses the vessel was put to directly on account of the action of the soldiers in firing upon it, should properly be reimbursed by the Dominican Government."

The correspondence closes with a letter from Mr. Uhl to Congressman Pitcher, dated Dec. 6, 1895, in which he says that nothing further had been done in the case since his letter of April 10, 1894, in which it was stated that the department could present the claim to the Dominican Government in the shape in which it was formulated by the memorialists, or present it at all, except to the limited extent indicated in that communication.

WANT WATERWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Philadelphia and New-York Ask the Committee for Money.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Congressmen Bingham, Reyburn, and Adams of Pennsylvania held an informal reception in the corridor outside the River and Harbor Committee room to-day. They extended a cordial welcome to a delegation of Philadelphians, who came over this morning to be heard with reference to certain waterway improvements at their city.

They want a sufficient appropriation to deepen the channel of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. The City of Philadelphia has already set apart $1,500,000 for that purpose, and it is desired that the Government shall appropriate the remainder.

The delegation is headed by Mayor C. F. Warwick, and composed of eighty representatives of the Board of Trade, Trades League, Manufacturers' Club, Master Builders' Exchange, Drug Exchange, Lumbermen's Exchange, City Council, Board of Port Wardens, and the Harbor Commissioners of Philadelphia.

They urged an appropriation of $500,000 for dredging the Delaware, so as to obtain a channel 25 feet deep and 600 feet wide from Philadelphia to the sea, and $25,000 for continuing the improvement of the Schuylkill. These amounts are recommended by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Mayor Warwick opened the hearing, and was followed by representatives of the various organizations. They characterized the proposed improvements as a matter of National importance. The city had already spent a great deal of money on the work, they said, and had lately appropriated $500,000 to continue it. The Government, they thought, should do its share and give the appropriations asked for.

The members of the Philadelphia Congressional delegation also urged the importance of the matter.

Representative Low and Charles Stoughton of New-York appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day in support of the joint resolution of Mr. Low, directing the Secretary of War to contract for building the Harlem Kills Canal, New-York. The cost of the waterway, with a depth of fifteen feet, is limited to $1,450,000, and with a depth of eighteen feet, to $2,395,200.

The canal, the committee was told, was favored by men of Eastern, Northern, and Western States, and also by bankers, capitalists, commercial, and business men generally of the State and City of New-York.

CONFLICT OF COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means and Commerce Struggling for Certain Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Ways and Means Committee expected to-day to hear J. R. Leeson of Boston, whom Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department had suggested should come before them with reference to the proposed change in the administrative law. Mr. Leeson failed to appear, however, but he will be heard when he arrives.

The committee decided to give a hearing Friday next to a delegation from Charleston, S. C., who desire to present arguments favoring the establishment of a Sub-Treasury at that place.

It transpired in the course of the meeting to-day that something of a controversy had arisen between the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce over the jurisdiction of certain bills relating to the establishment of ports of entry. Some days ago a bill to make Green Bay, Wis., a port of delivery was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. At the suggestion of Mr. Payne of New-York, the bill was sent to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. Since then a bill has been introduced to make a port of entry on Long Island, and of this bill, it is said, the Commerce Committee claims jurisdiction as against the Ways and Means Committee. A member of the latter to-day said that his committee would insist upon its right to consider all bills relating to the revenue of the customs.

"The Commerce Committee can't transport custom houses, custom officers, nor customs revenue, and I can't see why that committee should seek to assume jurisdiction of purely revenue measures. It won't get it, either, I am satisfied, for the Ways and Means Committee will not relinquish its rights in the matter."

CHANCE FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

If Massachusetts Lawmakers Can Devise One It Will Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Legislature of Massachusetts last year adopted a series of resolutions asking Congress to pass a law regulating the hours of labor throughout the United States. They were presented to the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Labor. Representative Barrett (Rep., Mass.) to-day appeared before the committee and urged favorable action along the line of the suggestion contained in the resolutions.

After discussing the question, the committee, on motion of Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature of March 13, 1895, lie on the table, and that W. E. Barrett be requested to solicit from the Legislature of Massachusetts a form of bill that will accomplish the objects embraced in the resolution, when enacted into law, and be in compliance with the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

The Massachusetts Legislature probably will find that it has undertaken a big contract.

Indian War Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on Pensions to-day ordered favorably reported the bill for the relief of the survivors of certain Indian wars and their widows. The measure extends to this class the provisions of the act of July, 1892, which will give a pension of $8 per month. The extension of the act will benefit those who served in the Seminole war of 1818, the Pevre River (Ill.) war of 1827, the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836-7, the Cayuse Indian war of 1847, the Texas and New-Mexico war of 1849-55, the California Indian disturbances of 1851-2, the Utah Indian trouble of 1850-53, and the Oregon and Washington war of 1851-8.

Bills Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President has approved the act for improving Aransas Pass; the act to provide an American register for the steamer Miami; the joint resolution to extend the time for making an assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia, and the act to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities."

Inquiring as to Germany's Acts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) to-day offered in the House a resolution calling on the President to transmit to the House all correspondence between this Government and the German Government regarding the exclusion of American life insurance companies from doing business in Germany.

West 14th St. 3789 1807

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Dannreuther Quartet—8:15.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Sie Wird Geknesst.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cycle Show—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Piano and Violin Recital—2:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Symphony Concert—8:15. Lohengrin—2:00.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	39	32
6 A. M.	37	32
9 A. M.	33	32
12 M.	37	33
4 P. M.	36	35
6 P. M.	36	34
9 P. M.	31	32
12 P. M.	28	32

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 34.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 32.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 35.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy and Threatening, with Snow or Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

THE ASSAULT ON ROOSEVELT.

We are not particularly concerned to defend Mr. ROOSEVELT against the enemies he has made in his own party. He is quite capable of conducting his own defense. But the tactics and the purposes of the Platt Republicans in the city and the State concern the public and call for exposure and rebuke.

It is the intention of the Republican Party as promptly as possible to restore all the worst conditions of Tammany rule. If this purpose is effected, by legislating the present Police Commissioners out of office, the illegal Sunday traffic in liquor will be resumed all over the city. The saloons that Mr. ROOSEVELT has closed will carry on a roaring trade under the protection of bribed Police Captains. There will be no check in public opinion or official action upon the riot of lawlessness and corruption that this policy invites.

In the worst periods of Tammany misrule there was always a hopeful feeling that if things got too bad they would be suddenly mended by public revolt and a political overturning. They were so mended, as everybody hoped, by the election of a reform ticket in 1894. An ill-judged and mismanaged attempt to confirm that victory last Fall ended in the rout of the reformers, and now the Republicans who were their allies have turned traitors and are about to pillage the temple.

What do the Republicans of the Union League Club say to Mr. PLATT's scheme to regain the German vote in the city, without disturbing the moral and religious vote of the country, by restoring the side-door Sunday? The Union League Republicans and their friends have indulged of late in much brave talk. They are now coming to the test.

And the Mayor, where does he stand? Will he protect by the influence of his high office the Police Commission he appointed? Or is he, too, so much in "politics" that he shrinks from the consequences of a manly and honest enforcement of the law?

PRESS THE SILVER MEN.

A very interesting little debate—really a debate, and not what Senator PLATT calls "reading compositions"—took place in the Senate on Monday, apropos of the free-silver bill. Mr. PLATT had urged Senator JONES of Arkansas to bring up the bill reported by the Finance Committee as a substitute for the bond bill of the House, and Senator JONES declined to hurry matters at all. He twitted Mr. PLATT with inconsistency because he would not let a vote be taken on free silver a year ago, and then he announced, with that gravity that can only be assumed "on the boards" of the Senate, that a number of Senators "desired to be heard"; that they "were not ready"; that he "presumed they would be ready in a few days," and that "there had never been a time, so far as he knew, when a Senator in good faith desired time to discuss a great question such as this is, when there was any disposition to cut off such debate."

What does this mean? The House passed the bond bill in the last week in December, now nearly four weeks ago. It had given up its holiday recess for the avowed purpose of pushing financial legislation. When the bill came to the Senate it went to the Finance Committee, which the Republicans, for a consideration, had given over to the free-silver men. That committee proceeded to sit on the bill. After some time they reported a free-silver substitute. In the meantime the Secretary of the Treasury had invited subscriptions to a loan, and in his circular made express provision for the substitution of any new bonds which Congress might authorize before the close of the time for receiving subscriptions—Feb. 5. It is plain enough that the free-silver men have no intention and have at no time had any intention to allow the passage of the bond bill if they could prevent it. They put in their free-silver substitute expressly to block the way for the bond bill. That is intelligible. They do not wish to keep up the gold reserve. They do not wish to maintain gold payments. They would be very glad to stop them and to compel the Treasury to pay notes and bonds and all other obligations of the Government in silver. One of their leaders—or one of their number; they are all practically leaders—Senator PUGH of Alabama—has introduced a resolution declaring all bonds payable in silver as well as gold.

But why does Senator JONES of Arkansas hesitate to bring the matter before the Senate? Is he afraid of what might happen? There have lately been some interesting reports as to the results of canvasses of the free-silver strength in the Senate. They have not all agreed as to what that strength exactly is, but they have agreed that it is not nearly so great as it was thought to be at the opening of the session. The attitude of Senator PLATT in urging action indicates confidence in the outcome. Is Mr. JONES afraid? He certainly behaves as if he were. Unfortunately, there is no way of hurrying him. He can prevent any actual conclusion, and his silver friends could at any time begin and talk out the remainder of the session. But it may be possible to get an indirect test vote. We trust that Senator PLATT will try this. It would be interesting. It might be very encouraging.

NEARING A SETTLEMENT.

The London Times of yesterday morning gave "unusual prominence" to a dispatch from its New-York correspondent announcing that he had "personal knowledge of the existence in the White House and the State Department of a strong and cordial wish for an early and complete settlement of the dispute with Great Britain on terms that will involve no discredit to either Government." The entire significance of this communication consists in its "unusual prominence." The announcement itself is not news. Something over 70,000,000 of Americans have known for a month that the President and Secretary OLNEY were earnestly desirous of an honorable adjustment. That the New-York correspondent of The London Times has made a tardy discovery of this desire is a hopeful symptom in the distressing malady from which he has been a lifelong sufferer, but is of no public importance. It is important and gratifying that The London Times welcomes this sort of news with the broad-handed hospitality of "leads and heads."

The British public and, we think, the British Foreign Office have come to a sensible mind and amicable disposition in respect to the Venezuela dispute. The Government and people of the United States are likewise of that disposition. An honorable and not distant adjustment is probable.

Meanwhile we advise the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to recall the trumpery Davis resolution and strangle it.

ATROCIOUS TAXATION.

The Raines Excise bill declares its "short title" to be "The Liquor Tax Law," and while it proposes to increase the burdens and restrictions upon the liquor traffic, it is paraded as a measure of taxation. So far as it relates to the State at large, it is a revenue measure, and as such it should be equitable. It is, in point of fact, an atrocious scheme for robbing the cities of the State for the benefit of the rural communities. A slight analysis and comparison of its tax provisions will make this plain.

For the purpose of comparison, let us take two representative counties, New-York and Herkimer, and let us suppose that under the operation of the law there would be one seller of liquor "to be drunk on the premises" to every 500 inhabitants, though in fact the proportion would be larger in the city than in the rural county. The seller would be taxed in this city $800; in Brooklyn, $650; in cities of less than 500,000 and more than 50,000 inhabitants, $500; in cities and incorporated villages of from 5,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, $350; in incorporated villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants, $200, and in "other places," $100. The tax would be collected from all without any reference to the amount of the traffic or the profit derived from it, and one-half of the proceeds would go into the State Treasury.

Herkimer County has about 47,000 inhabitants, two-thirds or thereabout in incorporated villages, only one of which has a population of more than 5,000. On the basis assumed, it would have, say, 95 places selling liquor to be drunk on the premises, of which 18 (in Little Falls) would pay $350 each, 36 (in other villages) would pay $200, and the rest $100. The entire proceeds would be, say, $17,500 a year, of which $8,750 would go to the State. The tax would amount to less than 40 cents per capita for the County of Herkimer, of which less than 20 cents per capita would go to the State.

In the City of New-York there would be 3,600 places subject to the tax "upon the business of trafficking in liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold," and the tax upon them would amount to $2,880,000, or $1.60 per capita of the population, of which $1,440,000, or 80 cents per capita, would go to the State. The present number of places engaged in this kind of traffic is much larger than is here assumed, and it would probably remain larger under the proposed "tax law," and, notwithstanding the difference in the tax, the ratio to population would continue to be greater in cities than in villages and towns. [illegible] note of the other classes. In one year [illegible] expended. This keepers and druggists, with whom the disparity would be still greater.

Taking the drinking-place traffic alone, the people of New-York City would contribute to the revenue derived from it by the State four times as much per capita as the people of Herkimer or Cattaraugus or any other rural county. Taking the population of the city and State according to the last State census, we find that the contribution of the city to the State's share of the liquor tax would be equivalent to over 22 cents per capita of the population of the whole State. That is to say, while the people of this city contribute an average of 80 cents each to this revenue, the people of Herkimer would in effect be reimbursed from this contribution all they had paid, and more, too, to the reduction of their other taxes.

These may be taken as the extremes, but the atrocious inequality of the system would affect all the cities in a different degree. They would in effect pay the whole State tax on the liquor traffic, and indirectly not only relieve the rural towns and small villages of it entirely, but diminish their general taxes besides. This violates a fundamental principle of taxation—that of uniformity of effect upon the subjects to which it is applied. It is simply a scheme for plundering the cities for the benefit of rural communities, and coupled with it is a device for making "regulation" of the liquor traffic a source of power and patronage in State politics. If the representatives of the cities do not unite in the Legislature for the defeat of this infamous measure, they will be false to the interests of their constituents, not only running counter to their wishes in the matter of regulating the liquor traffic, but helping to rob them of their money at the same time.

THE POLITICS OF IT.

A curious rumor reaches us from a source that entitles it to consideration. It is to the effect that the resolutions and speech of Senator SEWELL of New-Jersey on the Monroe doctrine have the approval, if they are not due to the inspiration, of ex-President HARRISON. Those who know the New-Jersey Senator best and who respect his peculiar qualifications for his office say that he is the last man to have originated a move of so much independence as the one in which he has recently engaged. He is an excellent railroad President, a loyal party man, a skillful and efficient campaigner in his line, but innocent of personal convictions and addicted to those short views which, in his business as in certain fields of public affairs, are most expedient and easiest to handle.

The situation is interesting. The ground originally taken in the resolutions of Senator DAVIS was very extreme, and, though it was considerably modified by the editing they received in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the sentiment of the resolutions remained aggressive and was well calculated, should circumstances favor, to fire the Northwestern heart at St. Louis. If the party were allowed to be committed to the spirit of the Minnesota Senator without opposition or dissent, Mr. HARRISON might be confronted with an embarrassing problem. He could hardly outbid Mr. DAVIS without exposing his carefully acquired reputation for conservatism. It was desirable, therefore, to create a diversion, to distract the party mind, and give the delegates to St. Louis more than one aspect of the question to talk about. This Mr. SEWELL's course undoubtedly does. The comment of the Republican journals in various parts of the country shows it. Mr. HARRISON, since he left the Presidential office, has made no conspicuous mistakes. He does not wish to be exposed to any if he can help it. If the Sewell resolution proves to be a mistake, he can easily disclaim it.

THE SENATE AND PENSIONS.

The annual Pension bill, as it has reached the Senate from the House, carries a total appropriation of $141,325,820, of which sum $140,000,000—the same amount as last year—is for the pensioners, and the remainder for expenses of administration.

The great feature of the long struggle in the House over this measure was the hard and eventually successful fight which Mr. BARTLETT made against various provisions and propositions to enlarge the operation of the existing pension statutes. For this purpose he called in the aid of the rule of the House against enacting, in general appropriation bills, changes of law not in the direction of economy. Although bitterly assailed from all sides, and with only now and then a supporting word from some member, Mr. BARTLETT made his points of order, one after another, and carried them, the result being the possible saving of large sums to the Treasury at a time when the Treasury needs them. Acknowledgment is due to the sound judgment and firmness of Mr. DINGLEY, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, in ruling steadily in Mr. BARTLETT's favor, although personally in sympathy with some of the legislation thus stricken out.

But the question now arises as to whether the Senate will also reject these proposals for increased expenditure or will reintroduce them, as its own rules would allow it to do. It seems to us that there is no doubt of what should be done in the matter. The Dependent Pension act of 1890 allows a pension to dependent widows of soldiers or sailors who have no other source of support than their daily labor. The pending bill, as originally introduced, gave that pension to widows who had "net incomes," above the lawful deductions, as high as $500. Could anything be clearer than that this was an unjustifiable enlargement of the spirit and purpose of the law of 1890?

Nobody can say that the pension laws of this country, as they stand, are not liberal. They are still giving $140,000,000 a year to pensioners, independently [illegible] cases. In one year [illegible] expended. This very bill makes a new benefaction, for it has a provision carrying back to the date of the first application pension claims under the law of 1890 once rejected or suspended on account of defect or informality and afterward allowed, provided the disability existed at the first application. Mr. STONE, who had charge of the bill, authorized the statement in the House that last year the actual amount paid for pensions was not quite $138,000,000, but that it was supposed an appropriation of $140,000,000 for the next fiscal year would about meet the increased expenditure from the provision just spoken of. In other words, over $2,000,000 was allowed for its operation. But no point of order was raised against that provision, and it is manifestly just.

Quite different, however, are such attempts to enlarge the pension laws as the one in the case of those who were originally to have "no other source of support than their daily labor" by allowing a net income up to $500 instead. It certainly cannot be maintained that the present state of the National finances justifies efforts of that class.

THE RED CROSS IN TURKEY.

Miss CLARA BARTON and four of her staff sailed yesterday for England to make a strong effort to get into Turkey. She will come into communication with the International Committee of the Red Cross Society and will bring all possible pressure to bear upon the Turkish Government to secure admission for her agents.

It is increasingly evident that the telegraphed statements are far within the truth; that in reality to exaggerate the situation or even to state it as it is would tax Western credulity to the utmost. It seems impossible that in this nineteenth century, under the very eyes of Europe, such things can be done as are occurring every day in Eastern Turkey, and perhaps that very fact makes some doubt. Yet there is the best of proof that every statement, and more, is true. It is simple fact that the Sultan has staked his all in an effort to convince Europe that the talk about reforms is nonsense, that there is no such need among the Armenians, and to that end has indorsed, if he has not initiated, a course designed to practically wipe out the race. To kill two millions of people in cold blood would tax even Turkish and Kurdish arms. But to kill breadwinners by the thousand and then have other thousands dependent upon them to die of starvation and cold is easy.

But it is not only the Armenians that are suffering. As noble a band of men and women as ever honored the bitterest crisis in American history are standing in the breach in the various cities of Asiatic Turkey. They know the truth, and for fear lest they shall tell the truth and expose the evil that they see all about them the Turkish Government is doing its best to get rid of them. It has demanded their withdrawal, and when they refused to come and leave the small remnant of Christians who looked to them to their fate, it seeks by every means to discredit them and to convince this Government that it cannot protect them. It can protect them, and it will, if it feels that it must. The Turkish Minister at Washington, the Sultan and his Ministers at Constantinople, should all be made to realize that for every hair of the head of those men and women that is injured heavy penalty, not merely in money, but in life, will be demanded and obtained. In years past this has been done. Americans have fallen at the hands of marauders who have paid the penalty with their lives. The American people know no difference between murderers wearing the dress of a peasant or the uniform of a Sultan. They will demand full punishment for either.

We hope that the Red Cross Society will gain entrance to Turkey and that it will be able to carry the burden of relief to those who are suffering, not merely for their own sake, but for the sake of those who are now seeking to do what they can. All alike should have the full support of our Government and of the people. The State Department is fully alive to the situation and will meet each successive emergency, but it will meet it all the more successfully if it becomes perfectly evident that it has the American people behind it.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

The announcement that the Brazilian and Argentine Republics have agreed to act in concert in resisting the British claims to the Island of Trinidad, 561 miles off the coast of Brazil, on the one hand, and to the Falkland Islands, 250 miles from the coast of Argentina, on the other, is not an unexpected outcome of the existing situation. The making of it, however, makes it worth while to explain upon how very different a footing the claim of Brazil to Trinidad stands from that of Argentina to the Falkland Islands.

The claim of Brazil to Trinidad is complete and perfect. The claim of Great Britain is entitled to no consideration whatever. The British seizure of the island was a mere act of power, founded upon the convenience of a British promoter of submarine telegraphs, and with no justification whatever. After the seizure was made the Brazilian Government remonstrated and set a trap for the British Ministry, into which it promptly fell. By setting forth the nature and antiquity of the Brazilian claim to the island as the inheritor of Portugal, it induced the British Government to state its own claim, which was that a British force took possession of the island in 1700 and found no "evidence of Portuguese possession." Having thus elicited a statement of the British claim, Senhor CARVALHO proceeded to destroy it by declaring that "the title of 1700, invoked by Lord SALISBURY, is refuted equally by anterior and by subsequent facts," and by citing the order of the British Admiralty in 1784 for the evacuation of the island by the British force and its surrender to Portugal as the rightful owner. The case in favor of Brazil and against Great Britain is thus put beyond question.

On the other hand, the claim of Great Britain to the Falkland Islands is as clear as the claim of Brazil to Trinidad. The dispute over the title to these islands came very near bringing about a war between Spain and England in 1761, after Capt. BYRON's seizure of them "upon the ground of prior discovery." The dispute was settled by the formal surrender of the Spanish claim in 1761. In 1820 Buenos Ayres claimed them, not under the Spanish title, but as derelict islands, and formed a settlement which was broken up by the United States man-of-war Lexington in 1831. This action was made the basis of a claim by Argentina against the United States, and it was this claim which President CLEVELAND, in his message of 1885, "in view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation," dismissed as "wholly groundless." In 1833 the British resumed possession of the islands, which have ever since been administered as a Crown colony, and which have a population of 1,789, all British subjects except 123.

It will be seen that the Argentine claim to the Falkland Islands is of no more validity than the British claim to Trinidad. It will be seen also that it is not only incompatible with, but opposed to, the Brazilian claim. The Brazilian claim is that a title obtained by right of discovery and recognized by other nations does not lapse by the mere omission to make use of the property affected by it. The Argentine contention is that it does so lapse, and that a temporary and intercalary occupation, such as Argentina had of the Falkland Islands, and as Great Britain has lately had of Trinidad, confers a permanent title against prior ownership and subsequent and permanent occupation. It is plain that these two contentions are irreconcilable, and that fact makes very surprising the announcement that the two republics concerned have resolved to make common cause of the irreconcilable claims.

A trustworthy London paper explains the recent block of the cable between Capetown and England by the statement that the innumerable congratulatory dispatches in which the South Africans endeavored to express their joy at ALFRED AUSTIN'S selection as Laureate completely swamped the telegraph operators. This theory is obviously true. It is known, on the authority of Mr. AUSTIN himself, that he received bushels of such dispatches; as they could have come from nowhere else, they must have come from the Cape.

Why was it that the Rev. Mr. BOND, on discovering that only five of his parishioners agreed with him as to the sinfulness of dancing, instantly declared the intention of resigning his place as pastor and of leaving New-Village to its fate? If he considers the matter one of importance in an eschatological way, he can find no field where his exhortations and appeals are more needed than right there on Long Island. In most other places, and especially here in New-York, and in fashionable circles, men seem to have come already to Mr. BOND's view as to dancing. Perhaps they do not regard it as wicked, but they do consider it tiresome, and the practical effect, if one may believe the laments of feminine unregenerates, is exactly what Mr. BOND desires—the abandonment of the practice. So he would find little to combat hardly anywhere except at New-Village, and, of course, a life of inglorious ease, however pleasant, is not what he seeks.

People will remark with some surprise that Col. INGERSOLL, who was supposed to be an agnostic, declares that "of course, prayers are never answered." This is a somewhat sweeping statement, and, judged even from his own point of view, cannot be based on evidence any better than that which leads his clerical opponents to make assertions exactly the reverse of this one.

CHARITY BALL IN BROOKLYN

Given by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society in the Academy of Music—Mayor Wurster in Attendance.

The thirteenth annual charity ball of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn was given at the Academy of Music in that city last night and was a success in every way.

Over the proscenium arch in large letters of fire were the words "Hebrew Orphan Asylum," and in the rear of the great ballroom the orchestra was hidden from view behind large palms and ferns.

Mayor and Mrs. Wurster were present and took a leading part in the affair. The huge building was crowded, and the costumes of the women were very handsome.

In one of the two boxes assigned to the Mayor were seated Justice and Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Justice and Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick. Mrs. Wurster and Mrs. Bamberger received the guests. In the other box were Mr. and Mrs. Moses May, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Grout, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pentlarge, and Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Solinger. Mrs. Moses May and Mrs. Charles H. Hyde received the guests in this box.

The grand march was begun at 11 o'clock, and was under the direction of Mitchell May, Chairman of the Floor Committee. It was led by President Moses May and Mrs. Simon Kirschbaum of Philadelphia, who were followed by Mayor Wurster and Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Justice and Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Justice and Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abraham, Ira Leo Bamberger, and Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Simon Kirschbaum and Mrs. Moses May, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Grout, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Swanstrom, Mr. Michael Furst, and Mrs. Hulda Lissner, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fromme, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Solinger, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pentlarge, Mr. and Mrs. Benoit Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Croner, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Reiners, and many others.

The Ball Committee consisted of Ira Leo Bamberger, Benoit Wasserman, Michael Furst, Samuel Goodstein, Edward Kaufman, Frank Pentlarge, Samuel F. Rothschild, and Robert Seligman.

On the Reception Committee there were, among others, Morris Adler, Lipman Arensberg, Henry Bloch, Moses Bruckheimer, Michael Hessberg, Louis Israel, Joseph Kessel, Moses Kessel, Samuel Klein, and Alois Lazansky.

Among those who assisted Mitchell May, Chairman of the Floor Committee, were Herman H. Rothschild, David P. K. Baumann, Gus Glock, Henry H. Davis, William Fischel, Mark Goodstein, Louis Hamburger, Isidore G. Hagenbacher, Philip Herbst, Aaron Hirsch, and Aaron Kodzieseu.

The officers of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society are: President—Moses May; Vice President—Abraham Abraham; Treasurer—Herman Nussen.

GOV. MORTON'S GREAT RECEPTION

The Most Brilliant Event that Has Ever Occurred Within the Walls of the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. and Mrs. Morton's annual reception to the State Legislature and the State Bar Association at the Executive Mansion to-night, was the most brilliant affair of its kind ever held in the mansion. There were 2,250 cards of invitation sent out, and upward of 1,500 ladies and gentlemen accepted.

The house, beautiful in itself, was trimmed with roses and other flowers from Ellerslie, and palms and plants from the new greenhouses on the grounds of the mansion. A large orchestra was stationed on the broad first landing of the main staircase, and the collation was served in the large dining room.

Gov. and Mrs. Morton received their guests in the north parlor. They were assisted by Mrs. Hamilton Fish. Mrs. Morton wore a violet velvet gown, embroidered in steel, with diamond ornaments.

Miss Helen Morton was the only one of the daughters who was present. Her dress was of pink satin, trimmed with spangled tulle.

Mrs. Fish wore pink satin with pink crepe bodice covered with rhinestones.

Mrs. E. A. McAlpin's dress was of white satin and green velvet.

Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock, and others sent regrets on account of previous engagements, and their absence took away the political aspect with which it was expected the reception would be imbued. The entire first floor of the mansion was thrown open for the general assemblage of the guests. The number of guests was so large, that dancing was not indulged in until nearly 11 o'clock.

Just beyond the entrance to the drawing room the scene was especially brilliant. To the left, just within the heavy curtains, stood Gov. and Mrs. Morton, assisted by Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Helen Morton. About this central group were standing several members of Gov. Morton's staff in full-dress uniform, and prominent Judges and politicians. As soon as the guests entered the line and came within reach of Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr., Gov. Morton's military secretary, the latter introduced them to the hostess, who greeted them warmly and in a second passed them on to the Governor.

The attendance of ladies at this reception was more general than last year.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Edward Lauterbach, were the centres of interesting groups of politicians in the various corners of the mansion during the evening, and Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Speaker Fish, and the State officers each held his own levee.

PICTURES AT THE BROOKLYN UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

There was a private view of the annual art exhibition of the Union League Club in Brooklyn last night. This evening there will be a reception, while on Friday and Saturday the house will be thrown open to invited guests from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M.

The walls are by no means crowded, the large meeting room being comfortably filled, while the overflow extends to three side chambers, the hall and one room on the second floor, the last containing black and white illustrations loaned by the Century Company. Altogether the show is moderately interesting and very eclectic, natives, foreigners, early Englishmen, and other masters being side by side.

Private collectors, dealers, and the artists themselves have loaned examples, excellent at times, not infrequently indifferent, but as a whole, bright in color and more or less effective. The standard of last year's exhibition, however, is not altogether adhered to, though there ought to be plenty of canvases to be had for the asking in these days.

American landscape painters are fairly well represented, the late George Inness of course heading the list. He has a forest interior, with a great white tree trunk in the centre of his composition. There are depth and richness of color, freedom of brushwork, and a thorough familiarity with his medium, quite as attractive as unusual. Robert C. Minor sends several solid, serious works, generally low in key and almost always full of sentiment. Sunsets of sober hues he renders admirably, giving much profundity to his color, the feeling of the time and place being apparent throughout the work. J. Francis Murphy in his one contribution plays his same, familiar air, but the tune is full of melody and the note is true.

A modest example by the late A. H. Wyant has some of his delicacy and harmonious rendition of nature, while in Henry W. Ranger's canvas there is a full, rich color scheme, unusual freedom of handling, and thoughtful, intelligent arrangement of masses that give the work distinction. Carleton Wiggins, who enjoys much popularity on the other side of the bridge as well, it may be added, as elsewhere, sends some if his sheep pictures. These are well composed, pleasing in subject and are treated thoughtfully. Familiar is the wood interior by Mr. Shurtleff, whose success in painting the forest in Summer greens has been frequently noted. These are difficult colors to render faithfully, but this artist seems to catch them with tenderness, delicacy, and considerable harmony.

By Charles A. Platt there is his large landscape that won him the Webb prize at the Society of American Artists. It is called "Clouds." Charles Melville Dewey sends a picture, high in key, but not as successful as his fine landscape recently shown in the club of the same name in New-York. Theodore Wores has a snappy little sketch of a canal in Japan, and by Wyley, there is a vigorous, dashing side hill, loosely painted. There are marines by Henry P. Smith, William T. Richards, and F. K. M. Rehn.

Joseph Jefferson, whose artistic enthusiasm does not confine itself to the histrionic, forsaking his usual cascade and waterfall, takes a shy at the figure this time, giving a sketch of himself as "Rip," recalling in the pose a remembered Sarony photograph. The result is more successful in drawing than in color, which is inclined to disagreeable brownish tones, with stringy effect of pigment. But then, Mr. Jefferson is not a professional with his brush, and the wonder is he has accomplished so much.

Two canvases from Henry Oliver Walker are both satisfactory, being well painted, highly decorative, having refinement and delicacy. Upon a mohogany panel Charles F. Nagaele has painted a child's portrait, leaving the wood as a natural background. The result is effective and certainly novel. De Scott Evans shows an old-time young woman, arranging her gown before a mirror, attractive in its bright color scheme. J. G. Brown has a serious New-England skipper at the helm of his boat, and Francis C. Jones sends a mother and little one at a dinner table, with deftly painted still life and surroundings, that will be sure to be very popular.

The Breton interior, by Henry Mosler, is on a par with his usual work, telling the story of the quaint peasants and children, in queer, picturesque costumes, surrounding a cradle. Maria Brooks sends ambitious canvases, vigorous in painting, masculine in touch, and these about complete the list of native artists.

Harlow's portrait of Lord Byron has historical interest and represents the popular school now so much sought after. An Isabey, of a ship drifting on the rocks, is dramatic and forceful, while a Diaz, of a woman and child, is possessed of all the qualities that have rendered this artist

DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY

Coast Fever Ended the Life of Beatrice's Husband at Sea.

OFFICIAL EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW

Review of the Flying Squadron Has Been Abandoned—Career of Queen Victoria's Affable Son-in-Law.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was taken ill while accompanying the British expedition against the Ashantees, died Jan. 20 from coast fever on his return voyage from Cape Coast Castle to Sierra Leone, on board the British cruiser Blonde.

The Queen's review of the flying squadron off the Isle of Wight, which was postponed yesterday on account of fog, has now been abandoned in consequence of Prince Henry's death.

All of the warships in the Solent, the royal yachts, and the clubhouse of the Royal Yacht Squadron are flying flags at

Prince Henry of Battenberg,
Queen Victoria's Son-in-Law, Died of Coast Fever at Sea.

half-mast. Flags are half-masted upon public and private buildings in London and all great towns. Church bells were tolled.

At the desire of the Queen, George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has cabled instructions to Commander Henry M. C. Festing, commanding the British cruiser Blonde, to bring the body of Prince Henry to England with the least possible delay.

The Court Circular, referring to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, says a terrible blow has fallen upon her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. Then follows brief details of the Prince's illness and death, after which the circular says:

"The Queen is most deeply afflicted by seeing her beloved daughter's happy life crushed, and by losing a most amiable and affectionate son-in-law, to whom she was much devoted.

"The Princess Beatrice is bearing the awful shock with great fortitude and resignation."

The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will say that Emperor William of Germany was almost the first to send a message of condolence over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg to the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Emperor William's message was couched in the most kindly terms.

Prince Henry Maurice von Battenberg was born at Milan Oct. 5, 1858. He was a British Lieutenant Colonel, Governor, and Captain General of the Isle of Wight, Governor of the Castle of Carisbrooke, a Bulgarian Colonel in the train of the First Regiment of Infantry, "Alexander I.," a Knight of the Garter, and a Royal Highness by letters patent of the Queen of Great Britain and of Ireland, granted to him July 23, 1885, the date of his marriage to her daughter, Princess Beatrice.

His mother was Julia, daughter of Count Maurice von Hauke, morganatic wife of Alexander, Prince of Hesse and the Rhine, who died in 1888. She was seventy years old when she died at Rome last September. His elder brother, the head of the Battenberg family, is Louis Alexander, born at Grätz in 1854, and married at Darmstadt in 1884 to Victoria, Princess of Hesse and the Rhine. The title of Countess von Battenberg was conferred on Julia, Grafin von Hauke, in November, 1851; the title of Princess von Battenberg, by the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in December, 1858.

The mediocrity of Prince Henry's lineage, and perhaps his lack of well-defined personal qualifications, made him unpopular in England as the husband of the Queen's youngest daughter. He had impersonal elegance, he was tall, good-looking, affable; he had the domestic virtues and most of the social ones; the music halls mocked him, the Kaiser snubbed him as a Prince, and recognized him at Wight only as the Governor; his place in Courts was accorded on sufferance, and he had to fill it; his place in the popular estimation was an impossible one to elevate, and he went to Coomassie to try to elevate himself in popular esteem—it cannot be said of Prince Henry's life that it was fortunate.

His marriage ceremony was, in the Queen's first intention, to be a private ceremony in St. Mildred's Church, in out-of-the-way Whippingham, but the German Crown Prince, Victoria Adelaide, and their younger daughter as a bridesmaid, were invited, and they refused, so that the Queen in defiance, changed her plans, and made of the wedding of her most popular daughter to a German Prince with a bar sinister, whom Berlin described as a "schafskopf," a gorgeous state affair. Prince Henry could not easily recover from the effect of the international gossip over the first incident of his English adoption, but he was not extremely satirized in the decade of his English experiences.

A syndicate of insurance companies insured his life for a fabulous sum, gossip says, when he went into the Ashantee expedition. He has four children.

ARMENIANS AND THE RED CROSS.

Efforts of Minister Terrell to Obtain Porte's Consent for Relief.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.—United States Minister Terrell informs the representative of the United Press that he does not desire to make any statement in regard to the probability of the Sultan's consenting to Miss Clara Barton's proposed distribution of relief among the Armenians in Asia Minor, but the United Press has learned from other sources that Mr. Terrell is making earnest efforts, both at the palace and the Porte, to secure the admission of the Red Cross Society into Anatolia with full permission to supply the needs of the starving and naked Armenians.

The opinion prevails at the British Embassy, however, that the relief which is being afforded by the missionaries is sufficient for the needs of the Armenians without the assistance of any outsiders. The Porte has not yet reached a decision in the matter, in response to the representations made by Minister Terrell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following is the official announcement of the Red Cross on the departure of Miss Clara Barton and a part of the staff to-day for Europe:

"In accordance with its understanding with the National Armenian Relief Committee of New-York and the Armenian Relief Committees of Boston and Worcester, the American National Red Cross starts to-day for Turkey, to investigate on the spot, and determine whether or not it will be able to distribute relief among the sufferers from famine, want, and sickness in different sections of Turkey.

"As we never solicit funds for our work, the above-named Armenian relief committees (at whose solicitation the Red Cross has responded) have undertaken the raising of funds and supplies, which will be utilized by us.

"In case it is found impracticable or impossible for us adequately to distribute the relief, we will so advise the several committees, and other existing agencies will be used, so that all contributors may be assured that money and material given by them will reach the sufferers.

"The Red Cross will be in constant communication with these committees, who will make reports to the public from time to time, of the progress of our work.

"In the meantime, all funds should be sent to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to be placed to the credit of the Armenian relief fund or to the American National Red Cross."

TEXT OF SENATE RESOLUTION.

Vigorous Action for Protection of American Citizens in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following is the full text of the Armenian resolution reported to the Senate to-day by the Foreign Relations Committee:

Whereas, the supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia, contains the following provision:

"61. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds.

"It will periodically make known these steps taken to this effect to the powers, and will superintend their application.

"62. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

"In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall differences of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions, and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries.

"All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals.

Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

The right of official protection by the diplomatic and Consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the abovementioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in holy places; and

Whereas, The extent and object of the abovecited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of the laws, and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish Empire; and

Whereas, By said treaty the Christian powers, parties thereto, having established under the consent of Turkey their right to accomplish and secure the above-recited objects; and

Whereas, The American people in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey has been made the victims.

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, That it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them, both as men and as Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

Resolved, further, That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens.

ABYSSINIANS AROUND MAKALLE.

Baratieri Tells Menelek's Proposal to Let the Garrison Retreat.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Le Figaro claims to have received private advices that the Abyssinians captured the Italian fortress at Makalle Jan. 19.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Gen. Baratieri, Governor of Erythrea and Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has received a letter from Major Galliano, commanding the Italian troops who are besieged by the natives at Makalle. The letter was written on the evening of Jan. 18, and stated that the Italians were still resisting the enemy.

The latter, the letter said, were filling the wells with earth to prevent the Italians from obtaining water. The carriers who brought the letter to Gen. Baratieri say that the garrison at Makalle are digging wells within the fortress and are confident that they will find water.

Gen. Baratieri replied to Major Galliano, informing him of King Menelek's offer that the Italians shall not be harmed if they abandon the fortress at Makalle and retreat. The Government has authorized Gen. Baratieri to decide in regard to King Menelek's proposal in any way that he may deem advisable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of the Central News in Rome telegraphs that advices from Massowah say that the Italian garrison at Makalle has discovered a spring which will afford it an abundant supply of water.

The dispatch also says that Major Galliano has refused to surrender the garrison at Makalle upon the terms offered by King Menelek, or upon any other conditions.

Five battalions of troops will arrive at Adigrat on Jan. 24, and it is expected that they will speedily relieve the beleaguered garrison at Makalle.

FALSE RUMOR ABOUT BISMARCK.

Report of His Death Deceived Even the President of the Landtag.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—A rumor was in circulation here this morning that Prince Bismarck had been stricken with paralysis of the heart yesterday afternoon and had died during last night.

Burgomaster Fischer of Berlin left Prince Bismarck in excellent health at 11:50 o'clock Tuesday night, after having passed the day with the ex-Chancellor.

Later advices from Friedrichsruh show that the rumor was absolutely unfounded. Prince Bismarck is well and took his usual bath, and observed his accustomed routine this morning.

Although the mischievous rumor of Prince Bismarck's death proved to be untrue, the report emanated from such serious and reliable persons that even President von Koeller of the Prussian Landtag was impelled to telephone to the Emperor's Cabinet, the Foreign Office, and the Chancellery, inquiring for particulars, and was surprised to learn that nothing was known of the reported death of the ex-Chancellor at any of those places.

This is the third rumor of Prince Bismarck's death that has been circulated in Berlin within a week.

SEIZURE OF THE BARCLAY GOLDEN.

It May Not Have Been Illegal for the Vessel to Carry Ezeta.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 22.—Proceedings have been commenced for the seizure by the authorities of the vessel Barclay Golden, which arrived at Panama Jan. 20, with Gens. Antonio Ezeta, Casin, and Villatoro among her passengers, for violation of the neutrality laws, in engaging in a filibustering expedition against San Salvador.

Mr. Vifquain, United States Consul General at Panama, has consulted the Government at Washington in regard to the case. The Barclay Golden was short of coal when she arrived at Panama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The news of the seizure of the vessel Barclay Golden is confirmed at the State Department. As the case involves violation of the neutrality laws, the matter will have to be settled in the civil courts, unless representations made by this Government make it appear that the vessel did not perform an illegal act in taking off Ezeta and his companions.

"Falstaff" at the Opera.

The interest of the opera-going public is not so great as perhaps it ought to be in the later stages either of great dramatic composers or of great dramatic singers. At any rate, the revival of "Falstaff" was by no means one of the noteworthy successes of the operatic season, from the point of view of the box office. Both tiers of boxes were filled, and the brilliancy of the house thus secured. But there were many vacant seats in the parquet, and in the upper regions, that give the real criterion of popularity, the empty spaces were even more discernible.

The presentation was, upon the whole, worthy of the work. Though the cast was less imposing to look at than that of last season, it was very careful and well studied on the part of the principals. M. Maurel's very remarkable impersonation lost nothing by comparison either with itself or with any Falstaff of the English-speaking stage. It was very cordially received. The song of the second act was redemanded three times, and at the conclusion of the act the principals were called twice before the curtain. Mlle. Lola Beeth was an attractive Anne Page, Mme. Saville a fairly adequate Mistress Ford, and Mlle. Kitzu a sprightly Mistress Page. Campanari sang and acted the part of Ford with spirit, and Cremonini was a dejected and apathetic Fenton. The orchestra, under Signor Seppilli, played with spirit and finish.

VICTORIES OF SPANIARDS

Official Reports from Madrid and Havana to Washington.

GOMEZ RETREATING IN THE EAST

Sedano Defeats Bands of Vidal and Sanchez and Garzon Defeats Lanoret — Insurgents of Havana Retiring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, has received the following dispatches:

"HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Gen. Luque defeated the forces of Maceo in Tirado, Pinar del Rio, the day before yesterday. They left in the field twenty-seven killed and carried off a great number of dead and wounded. The Spanish troops captured horses and ammunition.

"The same General overcame Gen. Maceo's band in the Guacamaya plantation, disbanding them. The artillery fired with great accuracy, causing a great number of casualties among the enemy. The Spanish losses were two killed and twelve wounded.

"Col. Vicuna attacked to-day, between Pedroso and Bolondron, the bands of Periquito Perez, Little Englishman, and Pepe Roquet, of 1,200 men, in a strongly defended position. The Spanish troops captured the position, killing twelve, and capturing horses and saddles."

"MADRID, Jan. 21.—Major Sedano defeated, Jan. 18, the bands of Vidal and Sanchez, at the Natalio plantation, Col. Garzon defeated, in the Province of Matanzas, the rebel chief Lacret, occupying his encampment. Gomez is retreating to the east. Gen. Aldecoa defeated, in Canazi, Matanzas, the bands of cavalry, taking their encampment, and capturing arms and horses. The main body of the insurgents in Havana Province is retiring toward Matanzas."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF CAMPOS.

What Is Said in a Letter from Havana Respecting the Situation.

Cuban soldiers who have been with the insurgent army come to New-Yorw now and again. They attend to the affairs on which they are sent, and then go back to the island. The party of twenty-one brought here by the English late in December has returned quietly to Cuba, and several of them have written letters since their arrival there.

It is necessary for Gomez to send special couriers with the important letters which he forwards to Señor Estrada Palma, the Cuban representative here, as they contain information about his plans which he is afraid to intrust to the mercies of the Spanish mail authorities.

The Spanish authorities endeavor to prevent the dispatch of the insurgent couriers and sympathizers, having detectives in this city and vigilant guards at places along the coast.

The views adopted by the Cuban leaders here are confirmed by letters which they received yesterday. They had a tone of additional cheer. A translation of one of the letters received by the legation and dated Havana, Jan. 18, is as follows:

All that glitters is not gold. The exultation of the Conservatives—or, if you please, of the rabid Spanish element of this city, at their triumph over Martinez Campos was more apparent than real, and pretty clear signs are already visible of disappointment at the turn matters have taken.

The Spaniards did desire a change of policy, but not of personnel. They did not expect that Martinez Campos would resign, but they did expect to compel him to adopt stringent and radical measures. They thought that the old man, rather than acknowledge that he had been defeated, would yield to their entreaties and remain at his post. They did not want Martinez Campos to go, because they fully realized the bad effect that his resignation would have on the cause of Spain. Ignorant and blind as they are, they could not but understand that if the best man that Spain could send here had utterly failed, and had to give up his charge and go home defeated and discredited, all hope of future success vanished entirely. They have overshot the mark, and they are fully conscious of it. Of course, they try to dissemble their real feelings, and appear satisfied and hopeful; but in their confidential talks they do not withhold what they think, nor try to conceal their fears.

As a proof of the dissatisfaction existing among the Spaniards at what has occurred, you have the fact that the Count de la Monteva has resigned the Presidency of the Reformist Party, and the Vice President, Senor Arturo Amblar, has been thinking of following his example. Senor Prudencio Rabel, who was their special commissioner at the interview with Martinez Campos which brought about his resignation, has been very severely censured for having joined the Conservatives in declaring that his party was dissatisfied with the General.

It is said that he exceeded his instructions. You are, no doubt, aware that Rabel, at the interview, Martinez Campos inquired of Senor Rabel what was the opinion of his party, Rabel remained silent for a few moments. Martinez Campos then repeated the question, and, urged by Santos Guzman, Rabel finally answered that his party felt and believed as did the Conservatives.

There is yet another fact. As soon as news was received that Gen. Weyler would be appointed to succeed Campos, the Diario de la Marina published the appointment, saying that what was wanted was not a bloody policy, but active military operations. If I am not very much mistaken, there is a ferment working among the Spaniards in consequence of the recall of Martinez Campos which will contribute to strengthen our cause. Time will tell.

At the Spanish headquarters only encouraging advices were received, which indicate that Gomez is making an ineffectual attempt to go East.

LEADERS DO NOT WANT A NAVY.

But the Kaiser Congratulates the People on Their Patriotism.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The United Press learns from an absolutely authoritative source that the Government recently sounded the leaders of all the political parties except the Socialists with a view of asking the Reichstag for the authorization of a large loan for naval purposes. All of the parties negatived the proposition, and the Government thereupon dropped the project.

The Reichzanzeiger publishes the Emperor's thanks for the signs of faithful attachment to the Emperor and the empire which were shown by the people upon the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the empire last Saturday.

His Majesty, the official journal says, is thereby confirmed in his confidence that the German nation will never allow itself to be deprived of its dearly bought goods, and will know at all times how to defend the same.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Congressman Oscar Turner.

Oscar Turner, who attained fame in Congress over a decade ago, and had become known all over the country as "The Outlaw," died at his home in Louisville, Ky., yesterday afternoon.

Judge Turner became noted and gained his sobriquet by a series of remarkable races for Congress from the First Kentucky District. Although a Democrat, he ran as an independent candidate in defiance of party will.

So popular was he that under these conditions he was sent to the National Legislature three consecutive terms. Through the failure of the efforts to oust him he was called "The Outlaw," and so became generally known. He had been in private life for ten years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Rusling, a Mason of fifty years standing, was buried yesterday in the old Moravian churchyard at Hope, N. J., where he formerly kept a hotel. The lodge of which he was a member was organized in 1826. Mr. Rusling was Postmaster of Belvidere eight years, and was also Revenue Collector. He was eighty-three years old.

—Dr. K. N. Fenwick, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the medical branch of Queen University, Kingston, Ontario, and one of the leading physicians in the country, is dead. Blood poisoning, contracted by cutting his finger while performing an operation, was the cause of his death.

—Mrs. Mary W. Morton died suddenly in Newburg yesterday of heart disease, aged about forty-five years. She was the widow of Major George C. Morton, who served with credit in the war for the Union.

—Judge E. L. Burton, considered one of the ablest Justices in the Northwest, died yesterday in Ottumwa, Iowa, aged eighty-two years. He had been ill several months.

GOLD FOR BUYERS OF BONDS

Ample Opportunity to Get It Without Drawing from the Treasury Reserve —A Rush from Mines.

Intending subscribers for the new Government bonds who wish to obtain gold not drawn from the Treasury reserve seem likely to have ample opportunity to do so. Their desire must imply a willingness to pay the market premium for the metal and also an agent's commission, averaging, perhaps, one-fourth of 1 per cent., but since these charges cannot amount to more than 1 per cent., buyers will probably pay them willingly.

It is confidently expected that the price for the bonds in the market will be at least as high as for the same class of bonds now outstanding. Bankers think they will advance beyond that price within a few months, because the present price is low, becoming so only when a new issue was definitely in prospect. With the absorption of the new issue by investors the price should recover. Those who buy for investment could not expect dealers to charge them as small profit as 1 per cent. The opportunity now presented for original investment on that advance over the premium to be paid to the Government seems to be attractive to individual investors who visit the financial district. What subscribers among the out-of-town banks may do is undetermined. They have been diligently writing to their correspondents here for information and advice. Some of them wish to buy to increase their circulation, some to sell to customers, and some to invest. The majority of them need gold. They expect the banks to help them, but they cannot get unlimited accommodation from that supply. Offers to obtain the bonds for subscribers for a small premium and commission are expected to appeal to out-of-town banks with some force.

Announcements by two banks and a firm of bullion dealers that they would assist intending subscribers were supplemented yesterday by an offer from Redmond, Kerr & Co., bond dealers, who sent out notice that they would take orders for subscriptions, and would undertake to furnish the necessary gold, pledging themselves not to withdraw it from the Treasury. The firm intends to make a personal subscription for the bonds, and, if desired, it will allow to its clients such bonds as they desire at the average price which the firm itself pays for the bonds which may be awarded to it.

Smelters have been rushing gold to the Assay Office for the last month at the rate of $100,000 a day. It comes from the mines and is intended for the accommodation of bond subscribers. Receipts are taken for it. They are negotiable, and will doubtless be presented in payment for some of the bonds. The bullion accumulation from this source for the last month is said to have reached $2,500,000. While plans are in progress for fresh gold, bullion dealers are paying one-half of 1 per cent. premium for greenbacks and selling them at three-fourths of 1 per cent. They report transactions in considerable volume. Gold commands no higher premium. The manifest purpose of greenback buyers is to take from the Treasury, in exchange for them, gold with which to buy bonds for the replenishment of the reserve.

GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Great Quantities of the Precious Metal Held by the Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The abstract of the condition of the 3,706 National banks on Dec. 13 last, as compiled by Controller Eckels, was made public to-day. It shows that they have $2,020,960,000 in loans and discounts, and $1,720,550,000 in individual deposits.

The specie holdings are stated at $206,712,410, of which $168,244,430 was in gold. The gold in the National banks was $162,925,290, on Sept. 28 last. The gold held by the National banks Dec. 13 last, by States, is as follows:

New-York	$57,708,485	Montana	$906,144
Illinois	20,643,508	Rhode Island	736,941
Pennsylvania	17,775,431	Louisiana	682,240
Massachusetts	12,502,689	Virginia	607,137
Ohio	7,502,780	Utah	561,005
Indiana	4,015,456	Vermont	515,226
Minnesota	3,900,769	Alabama	477,343
Colorado	3,810,939	New Hampshire	445,319
Wisconsin	3,606,650	West Virginia	432,083
California	3,377,759	No. Carolina.	327,474
Missouri	3,002,356	Georgia	320,814
Maryland	2,838,489	North Dakota	315,059
Michigan	2,690,476	South Dakota	284,334
Connecticut	2,318,133	Idaho	186,364
New-Jersey	2,103,605	Wyoming	172,730
Nebraska	1,897,821	Delaware	154,030
Texas	1,709,204	So. Carolina.	128,712
Iowa	1,568,567	New-Mexico	118,420
District of Columbia	1,285,960	Florida	94,798
Oregon	1,213,962	Arizona	93,760
Kentucky	1,213,763	Mississippi	72,265
Kansas	1,076,696	Arkansas	57,857
Tennessee	1,029,713	Nevada	32,915
Washington	976,360	Indian Territory	21,967
Maine	921,283	Oklahoma	12,250

The Treasury's official circulation statement, made Jan. 1, 1896, placed the stock of gold in the country at $818,205,000. Mint Director Preston estimates that to-day there is $580,000,000 of gold in the United States.

According to the Treasury's daily statement there is to-day in the Treasury in round figures, $100,000,000 in gold, of which $49,859,000 is covered by gold certificates outstanding. The Treasury gold of $100,000,000, with that of $168,000,000 in the National banks, makes $268,000,000, which, if Mint Director Preston's figures of $580,000,000 in the United States, are correct, makes $312,000,000 of gold in trust companies, private banks, and in the pockets of the people.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day at the close of business stood at $50,618,659. The withdrawals for the day, as reported, amounted to $181,000.

Nebraska for ex-Gov. McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—The Nebraska State Journal, the leading Republican newspaper of the State, came out yesterday in an editorial article indorsing Major McKinley for President. It asserts that Major McKinley is the choice of the vast majority of Nebraska Republicans, and will receive a solid delegation from this State. A State Convention of McKinley clubs has been called to meet here Feb. 18, and the work of organizing McKinley clubs is going on all over the State.

Reed Delegates Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A private telegram received here states that the Republican Convention held in the Eighth Texas District yesterday had elected two Reed delegates to the St. Louis Convention. This is the third Congressional District Convention thus far held in Texas at which the delegates elected were Reed men.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PLAZA—Aaron French of Pittsburg.
—BREVOORT.—William Astor Chanler.
—HOFFMAN.—Col. J. C. Clarke of Mobile.
—BUCKINGHAM.—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.
—MARLBOROUGH—Judge William Rumsey of Bath, N. Y.
—BRUNSWICK.—Chief A. P. Sherwood of the Canadian Secret Service.
—EMPIRE.—C. J. Mason of Syracuse and G. W. Richardson of Auburn, N. Y.
—HOLLAND—Congressman N. O. Murphy of Arizona and William Henry Clifford of Maine.
—FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, and ex-Mayor Jacob Ames of Syracuse.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—WILLARD'S—Michael Dorney, New-York.
—COCHRAN—P. W. Marshall, New-York; D. M. Munger, F. G. Osborne, Brooklyn.
—RIGGS—George Norris, D. Dove, J. Merriheiw, P. W. Heffermann, P. P. Riviere, J. O'Connor, Dore Frank, New-York.
—EBBITT—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bohnekamp, C. G. Fisher, C. W. Mackey, New-York; Mrs. W. S. Dinkee and daughter, Brooklyn.
—ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sawyer, Miss Ganatha, A. T. Wise, M. T. Maston, Charles W. Drake and wife, S. Walk, David Franks, John Jennings, C. H. Shaw, Ruth Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cahn, Miss Cahn, A. F. Kuth and wife, George Churchill and wife, New-York; Mrs. S. B. Scholes, Miss L. Scholes, Brooklyn.
—SHOREHAM—Edward Brandus, Charles P. McClelland, H. T. Munson, John Kennedy and wife, Miss Lizzie Bridge, B. C. Dertt and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gavel, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kindly, Charles L. Kindly, Miss L. H. Kindly, F. J. Dwyer, S. N. Dwyer, Miss M. F. J. Wallace, Mrs. H. M. Henry, A. G. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Struch, New-York.

WELLINGTON IS ELECTED

Chosen United States Senator by Maryland's Legislature.

GOT THE PLACE THROUGH PROMISES

Patronage the Main Factor in His Success—Is a Protectionist and Opposes the Free Coinage of Silver.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—George L. Wellington will be the first Republican to represent the State of Maryland in the upper house of Congress since 1860. At noon to-day he was formally elected United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1897. When the Senator-elect takes his seat, the eastern shore of Maryland will be without a representative in the upper house for the first time since the Revolution.

In the joint convention, the Republicans gave the Allegany Congressman 68 votes, while Mr. Goldsborough received 1. The Democrats cast 24 complimentary ballots for John Water Smith, 7 for John R. Pattison, and 1 for James E. Ellegood.

Several Republican members declined to vote, owing to their having conscientious scruples in regard to the Eastern Shore law. Mr. Wellington was, however, declared duly elected, he having received a majority of the whole membership of the General Assembly.

As soon as the announcement was made that Mr. Wellington had triumphed, several of the more enthusiastic of his partisans started up the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The singing was continued for some minutes, mingled with hisses and jeers. Speaker Mudd finally restored order, and the joint convention adjourned sine die.

After having a clear majority of the caucus and the sentiment of the State, the Eastern Shoremen were beaten by their own dissensions, and at the critical moment by patronage. Mr. Wellington promised practically every office in the appointment of the Governor, which means about 2,000 places. Had the Eastern Shoremen settled the matter Monday night they would have won, but Mr. Wellington refused to be bound by a caucus which he could not control, and he secured the postponement which ended in his success. The fight has split the party, and there are general opinions that the Democrats who are rejoicing in the action of the Republicans will easily return to power in the coming elections. They expect to carry the State for the Presidency this Fall and the Legislature next year.

The amusing thing about the contest is that the people have awakened to the fact that they have simply exchanged bosses. Mr. Wellington has made his fight with a higher hand than Gorman ever dared to, and he did not hesitate to say that he would force the Legislature to nominate him. The action of Gov. Lowndes in following his dictation has disappointed many people.

The next United States Senator is serving his first term in Congress, and the term expires March 4, 1897, when he will become United States Senator; so that he will be in Congress for the next eight years. His work as the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in the campaign last Fall was of the vigorous sort which the party never had before in Maryland. He gained attention by his charges against Senator Quay. He charged that Senator Quay was actively assisting Senator Gorman, both by money and by repeaters from Philadelphia and other cities, and he challenged either Senator Quay or Senator Gorman to ask for the proof. Senator Quay said Mr. Wellington was telling what was untrue, and Senator Gorman contented himself by a dignified denial. Now that Mr. Wellington is to become a colleague of these men the situation ought to be interesting. Mr. Wellington has claimed all along that Gorman was doing all he could to defeat him for the Senatorship.

Gov. Lowndes and Wellington have won this fight against the advice and opposition of all the other Republican leaders of the State. These old leaders held that as the law compelling one Senator to be taken from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore had been respected by the Democrats for a full century, it would be suicidal for the Republicans to begin a reform administration by ignoring law, and that they were in honor bound to elect an Eastern Shoreman. The sentiment became so strong that Wellington's defeat was generally accepted as a foregone conclusion. Then the Governor stepped in. His position all along had been: "Mr. Wellington is my personal and political friend, and if a Western Shoreman is to be elected I want to see him get the place, but I have not said that I am opposed to carrying out the Eastern Shore law."

In the meanwhile Wellington was promising the offices, and when the uncertain ones asked if these pledges would be kept the Governor replied that of course he would not allow the patronage to be used to influence the Senatorship, but he felt obliged to consult with Mr. Wellington as the Chairman of the State Central Committee in the appointments. This was more definite, but was not quite positive enough. So yesterday at the critical moment Gov. Lowndes sent to the Senate the appointment of B. Frank Tyler as Liquor License Commissioner of Baltimore, purely a Wellington recommendation. Then the patronage had its full effect.

Senator-elect Wellington said to-day: "I shall be the Senator for the whole State of Maryland, and not for the Eastern Shore or the Western Shore. I am a Republican, of course, with firm convictions on National questions, a protectionist, naturally, and a sound-money man. I will try and look out for the whole people of the State, without any regard for geographical or political lines."

When asked to express more fully his views on the currency question, Mr. Wellington dictated the following interview:

"I am in favor of a currency that shall be based on the highest standard of value, a currency in which every dollar shall be as valuable as every other dollar, and redeemable in the highest standard of value. I believe that this country, being one of the greatest on earth, must have a system of currency which is requisite to successfully conduct its business tragsactions, commerce, and trade, both within in its own borders and with the other nations of the world. I believe the free coinage of silver would be a great disaster and the American Nation cannot afford to adopt it. My efforts by voice and vote, during by term in the House of Representatives, and as a Senator of the United States, when that term begins and during its continuance, will be directed toward the consummation above indicated."

No Choice in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Journal of both houses relating to yesterday's ballot and roll call of members of each House was read, showing the presence of 136 members. Senator Jones presented W. Godfrey Hunter, and Senator Stephen nominated Senator Blackburn. The ballot resulted as follows: Hunter, 68; Blackburn, 58; Buckner, 1; McCreary, 6; Carlisle, 2; Willson, 1. Hunter came within one of election. Mr. Poor, (Pop.,) voted for Hunter, and will continue to do so from now on.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:50 A. M.—1,001 First Avenue; C. Lamb; damage, $200.

—1:30 A. M.—37 Eldridge Street; B. Albaun; damage, $200.

—10:00 A. M.—302 East Twenty-seventh Street; Herman Lessing; no damage.

—11:50 A. M.—37 Elizabeth Street; August Mirts; damage, $200.

—12:15 P. M.—West Farms Road and Jackson Avenue, Unionport; William Sullivan; damage, $25.

—12:55 P. M.—855 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; James Helm; damage, $300.

—2:50 P. M.—153 Willis Avenue; Thomas Smith; damage trifling.

—3:05 P. M.—11 Cornelia Street; Hattie Brown; damage, $50.

—5:35 P. M.—617 Pearl Street; A. Klogman; damage, $100.

—8:00 P. M.—164 West Seventy-ninth Street; H. H. Pauser; damage, $25.

—9:40 P. M.—128 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Arnly Mareus; damage, $75.

—9:45 P. M.—21 North Washington Square; Cornelius Widenfeld; damage, $55.

—11:15 P. M.—49 Sullivan Street; Gustave Kirsch; damage, $10.

A PRETTY LAKEWOOD WEDDING

Anna Cowles Merriman Married to Samuel Swift Taylor in the Presbyterian Church Yesterday.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 22.—A pretty midwinter wedding took place at this resort at noon to-day when Miss Anna Cowles Merriman, the elder daughter of Mrs. Elmyra H. Merriman, was married to Samuel Swift Taylor in the First Presbyterian Church.

The church was filled long before the ceremony with friends of the bride and bridegroom, including many from near-by cities, cottagers, and the early residents of Lakewood, the late Dr. and Mrs. Merriman having made their home here many years ago. The assembled guests enjoyed the brilliant music played by Mrs. Frank Walton Tompkins of Newark, a cousin of the bride, who was formerly organist of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church in New-York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. McClellan, the pastor of the church, according to the Episcopal ritual.

Palms and tropical plants with branches of holly and laurel formed an effective background for the bridal party. The bride, a tall, handsome brunette, was dressed in a simple gown of white satin with the corsage ornamented with orange blossoms, which also fastened the tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of Bride roses tied with a sash of white satin ribbon. Mrs. Merriman, who gave her daughter away, was attired in a gown of black armure with jet trimmings and a violet bonnet. The mair of honor, Miss Antoinette Merriman, the younger sister of the bride, wore a gown of pink silk with chiffon trimmings, and the bridesmaid, Miss Bessie Merriman Cowles of Clyde, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, was gowned in white satin veiled with mousseline de soie.

A picturesque figure in the bridal procession was the small page, a little nephew of the bride, Henry Merriman Simons, wearing a court suit of black velvet with silver buckles and Van Dyke collar and cuffs of white lace, and carrying the white Prayer Book.

Mr. Taylor's best man was his brother, Charles Langhorne Taylor of Philadelphia, and the ushers were Charles B. Gordon of Boston, Frederic Bradley Starr and Russell Starr of Brooklyn, Joseph M. A. Donahue of New-York, Walter C. O'Leary of Lakewood, and another brother of the bridegroom, Lawrence Growden Taylor of Philadelphia.

Following the ceremony at the church there was a reception and wedding breakfast for the more intimate friends at the home of Mrs. Merriman in Madison Avenue, where the bride has entertained the following house party of school friends since Monday: Miss Sara M. Dunning of Paterson, N. J.; Miss Martha S. Eastlack of Bridgeton, N. J.; Miss Laura A. Smith of Somerville, N. J.; Miss Jennette T. Long of Raritan, N. J.; Miss Marie E. Booth of Philadelphia, Miss Bessie S. Comey of New-York, and Miss A. M. Loomis of Windsor, Conn. The party of pretty girls in not less pretty gowns formed a charming group about the bride at the reception. Among those present from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ostrom, Mrs. M. B. Fullerton, Miss M. E. English, Mrs. William C. Arnold, Miss Donanue, Miss Winegar, and Frank Wyckoff of New-York; Mrs. Julia M. Swift of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Starr, Mr. and M

BICYCLES.

ELDREDGE, BELVIDERE AND "IXL"

Bicycles,

SOLE AGENTS ALSO FOR THE LARGEST LINE OF

Bicycle Lamps and Cycle Sundries

IN THE MARKET.

CALL ON US AND SEE SAMPLES AT

PARLOR G, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

During the Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18-25.

Hermann Boker & Co.,

101 AND 103 DUANE ST.,

NEW-YORK.

A Little Space, but—

Large space and a furniture, drapery, fine art or Wild West exhibit does not make good wheels.
We made no boasts, no pretensions, no noise—just crept in quietly and permitted our product to speak for itself.
The crowds came—people who know a good wheel when they see it—and after inspection and comparison with acres of competitors the decision was unanimous—

OLYMPIC CYCLES

ARE UNSURPASSED.

You could not hear a single dissenting voice among the many thousands.
There was a greater in the field, a master in the fold, a king among the commons, the one genuine triumph in cycling mechanism—the SPLENDID OLYMPIC.
Where others claimed a novel feature the OLYMPIC displayed a dozen, all exclusive and indispensable. See us at the Cycle Show.

For Sale in New-York by S. F. MYERS & CO., Wholesale Jeweler. 48 AND 50 MAIDEN LANE, and Agents Everywhere.

Olympic Cycle Mfg. Co., N. Y. Office, 35 Liberty St.

SOME GOOD TERRITORY OPEN.

Christy Anatomical Saddle

AT THE CYCLE SHOW

Stands 120 to 127 and 146.

The only saddle that is built on anatomical principles. Used, recommended, and indorsed by all physicians who are cyclists. Has thick cushion pads where pads are needed, cannot possibly wear out, and will last a lifetime.

Pronounced perfect by the medical profession. If it is fitted to your bicycle, there will be no chafing, stiffness, or soreness, and riding will be made a pleasure. Especially adapted for women cyclists. Price, $5.00.

Booklet on Christy Saddle sent free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 128-130 NASSAU ST.

Uptown Depot: Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d St. Brooklyn Depot: 601 Fulton St. Jersey Depot: 554 Communipaw Av.

HIGHER IN PRICE than any other BUT!
If you INVESTIGATE you'll know WHY!
Send an EXPERT, the more COMPETENT the better.

THE CLASSIC

LINE COURTS INVESTIGATION.

Roadsters, $110. Tandems, $175.

THE TRUE-FIT SADDLE is a pronounced success.

LOUIS ROSENFELD & CO., 25 Warren St., New-York.

STAND 107.

Where Are the Victors?

At home, as usual, at

23 WARREN STREET.

A cordial welcome for all comers, and abundant proofs that the VICTOR is the wheel you want to ride.

Come in. We want to see you.

Overman Wheel Co.,

Makers of Victor Bicycles,

23 Warren Street, New-York.

ALADDIN'S LAMP

Light it once and leave your matches at home—no need to take them. Burns any oil and will not spill or leak. No solder in the body to melt. Truly it is

THE LIGHT OF AMERICA."

$3 RETAIL. $3.

ALL LIVE DEALERS HAVE IT.

THE ALADDIN LAMP CO., 120 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

5,000 JOB BICYCLES

BOUGHT UP THIS WINTER FOR SPOT CASH Cycle dealers, we can make you rich; riders, we can save you 50 per cent. Just think! Crescents, Liberties, Victors, Wilhelms, Toledo's, $25 to $39. 400 second-hand Bicycles from $5.00 up. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Ann. Established 4 years.

BICYCLES. WINTER PRICES.

Columbia, $18.00; Liberty, $23.00; Ormonde, $25.00; Mohawk, $29.00; Crescent, $25.00; 500 others, $9.00 up. Call now with cash. COMPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

"VIM TIRES

are the best made. I have ridden all makes and VIM single tubes are best of all."

That's what a New-York society woman said at the show last evening.

VIM'S are high-grade tires, strong, fast, and durable, and they have the pebble tread.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.,

63 Reade St., NEW-YORK.

"THE NEW HAVEN" BICYCLE

(Strictly High Grade)

$100.00

All that the skill of the best mechanics in this country can produce both of material required and workmanship are combined in its construction.

Special Exhibit and Salesroom Jan. 18-25 AT Parlor No. 291, Park Avenue Hotel, NEW-YORK.

'94 AND '95 BICYCLES WANTED; FINISHED or unfinished; must be cheap for cash. BARRETT WHEELERY, 1,915 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

BICYCLES.

WOLFF-AMERICAN HIGH ART CYCLES.

"The Finest Wheels on Earth"
Are Built in New-York City.

Works Foot of East 118th, 117th, 116th Sts.

See our '96 Models and get High Art Catalogue and Souvenirs at

Wolff-American Duplex.

Cycle Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18th to 25th.

SPACES 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178.

R. H. WOLFF & CO., LTD., Main Office Foot East 118th St., New-York City.

Syracuse Bicycles.

—CRIMSON RIMS—

Cycle Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18-25. Spaces 47—48—49—50.

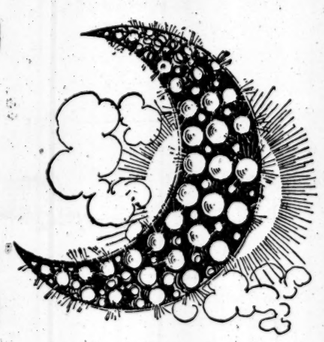
CHARLES J. STEBBINS,
METROPOLITAN AGENT, 103 Reade St.

Up-town Branch: Fred J. Titus Co., 83d St. and Boulevard, New-York City.

STANDS No. 114-119

Inclusive—the home of

CRESCENT BICYCLES



At the New-York Cycle Show, are designated by the sign of the ELECTRIC CRESCENT.

IF YOU CAN'T FIND IT—FOLLOW THE CROWD.

CRESCENTS are the talk of the New Year

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS, BUILDERS.

FACTORY, CHICAGO. Eastern Branch, 36 Warren St., New-York.

BEST, AT HOME—AND ABROAD.

The NEW Cleveland BICYCLES.

CYCLE SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,

Stands 70 and 72.

TRY THEM (Free) If they don't run lighter than any other bicycle DON'T BUY THEM.

H. A. LOZIER & CO., 337 Broadway.

SID. B. BOWMAN, 53d St. and Broadway, 56th St. and Broadway.

Have You Seen This Anywhere?

The Liberty BICYCLE.
AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE BICYCLE.

4 Warren Street.

Look for it at the Bicycle Show

S. W. Corner 76th St. and Western Boulevard. 1,217-1,221 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT TO BICYCLE MEN.

DON'T FAIL to visit THE EVERETT HOUSE and see the FOLDING BICYCLE and RYAN ADJUSTABLE HANDLE BAR. This is the only Bar that can be turned on a LINE WITH THE WHEEL and removed instantly WITHOUT A WRENCH.

AT THE GARDEN AS EVERYWHERE the TRIBUNES are the best. Get a catalogue. THE PERSONS & GRIEVE CO., Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.

A BIG CROWD OF CYCLISTS

Madison Square Garden Again Packed with Enthusiasts.

MR. COLEMAN TALKS OF TRADE AFFAIRS

National Board Elected Directors, But Mr. Coleman Refused the Presidency—A Suit Against the Wheelmen's League.

FROM early morning until D'Arquin's Band played the tired bicycle salesmen out of Madison Square Garden to the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," the great building was packed with men, women, and children. Nothing but a crush will describe it. During the evening there was for more than an hour and a half a string of women of all ages and sizes extending from the booth of the Orient Wheel, near Fourth Avenue, clear to Madison Avenue. It was a string that was practically unbroken, for as fast as the head of the line was diminished the foot of it was added to. The cause was the distribution of silver souvenir spoons by the Orient people, who take this method of advertising their wheel. It was one of the most striking features of last night's show.

What sort of a crowd there has been at the Garden was shown by the official record of visitors. On Saturday evening there were 10,160 visitors, there being but an evening show then. On Monday there were 16,186, and Tuesday's record was 17,896. The latter figure will probably be beaten by yesterday's attendance.

A. G. Spalding stated yesterday that the cycle show meant to the City of New-York the expenditure of about $1,000,000 on the part of the trade and the men allied to it. In a conversation in which it was predicted that the cycle shows would not last many years, Mr. Spalding said that everything pointed to the cycle show becoming an annual fixture for the city. He added that every man in the trade had been surprised this week by the absolutely phenomenal interest taken in bicycling.

Mr. Spalding said: "Of course we are all surprised and gratified. I think it is safe to say that no other show has proved so profitable in the way of business to manufacturers. This is the first exhibit ever held in Madison Square Garden which taxed its capacity. As a matter of fact, the bicycle trade to-day would tax a building half as large again as the Garden. I think when the official figures are announced at the end of the week that the attendance will be shown to be the largest in the record of the Garden or any other building of the kind in the country, or, for that matter, the world."

Some of the society people seen in yesterday's throng of visitors were Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Charles S. Phillips, W. R. H. Martin, Charles R. Flint, R. A. C. Smith of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Girard Romaine, Harry Content, James L. Morgan, Jr., of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Potts, Mrs. Reginald W. Rives, Prescott Lawrence, Harry Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton N. Motley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ingersoll, William G. Clapp of Brooklyn, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Henry Robbins, James T. Woodward, Stephen Brown, Harry H. Hollister of the National Horse Show Association, Mrs. Charles Dodge, Jordan L. Mott, the Misses Iselin, James Pratt, Mrs. Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Rudolph Schaack, Gordon Burnham, and Commodore R. F. Sutton of rBooklyn.

After the bustle and business of the Board of Trade was ended yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. Lindsay Coleman, who had twice refused the office of President of the Board of Trade, was seen by a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion as to the success of cycle shows in the past, their prospects for the future, and the outlook in the trade. Mr. Coleman differs from some bicycle manufacturers in that the interviewer is a person of no particular attraction to him. Newspaper notoriety, save for the wheel he manufactures, he has no fondness for, but his position at the head of the Western Wheel Works makes whatever he may have to say a matter of interest to the trade. Urged to conversation, he finally consented to talk a bit about cycles for the benefit of the general public:

"This show is a remarkable success," he said, after politely dismissing a couple of board members, who wanted him to become President. "The cycle business is a success, and every manufacturer having an exhibit here is thoroughly satisfied, so far as I can learn, that the trade will be all that he has hoped for in 1896. There is no man representing a solid and conservative manufacturing concern in the trade who is not in good humor with himself because of the satisfying outlook. Last year the output of the Western Wheel Works was very nearly 60,000 machines. This year we shall put out between 85,000 and 90,000, which is the full capacity of our works for the year, and we shall have to use a double force of men, with night and day shifts, in order to reach that output."

"What of the smaller makers? How ripe does the field look for them?"

"We of the Crescent wheel have no time to spare to devote to belittling our competitors in the trade, or criticising their plans, so long as they are honest. There is room enough for all that are in the business with the intention of doing what we have always done, that is to make an honest wheel at an honest price. We started doing business on that plan and find no reason for ever having regretted it in the least.

"I do not think that there is a manufacturer in any business on earth who can look out on trade prospects with more satisfaction than we can. I think that we have got the best lot of agents, taken as an entirety, that a manufacturer ever had. They are loyal to us, and we have never been obliged to try the restrictive methods that some makers have seemed to think necessary in limiting them to the sale of a single make of wheel. The Crescent has always spoken for itself, and we are content to let our wheel do the talking.

"No; I do not fear anything from the new makers that are coming into the business. They will not hurt us, and personally, I have no fear that the price of the machines is to be knocked skywards, as some people who are not in the trade seem to think probable. When we started in business we fixed what we believed an honest price for an honest machine, and we have stuck to it ever since, even though by reason of improvements the cost has been somewhat increased. There are offsets enough to balance these increases in improved methods of manufacture. Some manufacturers have been forced to reduce the price of the machines gradually from $150—which was charged a few years ago—first to $125, and then to $100. There it hangs as the so-called "standard" price. Of some of them, it is the standard price, in fact, though some of them are now cutting rates to get business, so that the price exists only in the catalogues, I am sorry to say. Most of these cutters are, of course, new men in the business, who must find a sale for their product at almost any price. But they make little trouble after all, for the makers whose machines are standard in fact as well as in name. Considering the recent rush into the business I think that the trade is in a wonderfully sound and safe condition. As a whole it has nothing to complain of."

Mr. Coleman was asked for an opinion as to the advisability of the continuance of such shows as the present one.

"I have an opinion, and a very decided one, on that matter. But you must excuse me from expressing it just at this time," said Mr. Coleman, most courteously. "I am in a somewhat embarrassing position, as I have just been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade. As a member of that body I shall be asked to act officially on that matter, and I mean to act in an unprejudiced fashion for the benefit of all the members, no matter what my own predilections may be. My only policy in the board will be 'the greatest good for the greatest number,' and my personal prejudices in this or any other matter must yield to those of the majority. It is that feeling that has made me decline the Presidency of the board, for a man, to fairly occupy that place, should try to sink, rather than obtrude, his personalities in trade matters where all are working together with one end in view."

"As to this show? Now that is a different matter. I think it has been a phenomenal success, and is worth every cent that it has cost any manufacturer. The money and trouble it costs are in the end more than compensated for in the stimulus it gives to the sport; in the interest it creates in the wheel. I believe that it has operated largely to our direct benefit as individual makers. We are fortunate in having placed orders for about all that we can do in the way of manufacture. Even if we got no direct benefit, it is certain that some one will be benefited in the trade. The smaller and struggling manufacturers will get the surplus that falls from the tables of the large and established makers. This show has got the machines in touch with the people, and the people in touch with the machines, so to speak. The trade has unquestionably been directly benefited by the New-York show, for it has brought it in touch with the retailers of at least a dozen States whose people are large users of machines, and who could be reached in no other way so well. It has been a direct benefit to our local agents, and thus an indirect benefit to us, so that it is about as broad as it is long. I am perfectly satisfied with the outcome of this show and of all the shows of the past, speaking now solely as an individual manufacturer."

"Mr. Coleman, there appears to be a determination on the part of the members of the trade to again elect you President of the board in spite of your declination to-day. If such action is taken, will you accept the office?"

"Did you attend the lunch given by the board this morning? Didn't it remind you of that Atlanta lunch? It was so different, you know. Excuse me now, for I must speak to Col. Lovell, who is waiting to see me. When you ride a bicycle, ride a Crescent."

The matter of the Presidency was thus dodged.

Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen created quite a sensation among the manufacturers who have exhibits in the Garden by having summonses served on them to secure their affidavits in the Kings County Supreme Court. These summonses were to secure their testimony, without compelling it to be taken at considerable expense and trouble later on in a suit which Mr. Potter has instituted against the League of American Wheelmen for breach of contract.

In this suit Mr. Potter claims damages amounting to about $4,000, principal and interest. He was publisher of the Good Roads magazine, which was suspended when the League of American Wheelmen declined to carry out a contract with Mr. Potter for its publication. The suit has been pending for a long time, and Mr. Potter has offered to settle the matter out of court. This was prevented, it is asserted, by George A. Perkins, Vice President of the league. So Mr. Potter has now decided to press his suit.

A bit of gossip that leaked out about the contest for the Presidency of the league was that Mr. A. C. Willison, who seems to be getting a little "rattled" in the conduct of his campaign, had announced that in case of his election, Mr. Potter would be deprived of any office in his gift. League members are now asking in case this threat should be carried out, what will become of the Good Roads Committee?

Chief Consul Potter yesterday arranged with the Standard Watch Company for the presentation of 1,000 cyclometers as prizes for members of the New-York Division, who assist in the preparation of the new road books for this State.

R. Lindsay Coleman,
Chosen President of Cycle Board of Trade.

THEY WANT MR. COLEMAN.

Cycle Board of Trade Vote for Him for President.

The adjourned annual meeting of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers was held yesterday afternoon in the Concert Hall of the Garden. There was a good attendance of the members, active and associate, who listened to the report of the retiring President, A. G. Spalding of this city and Chicago. This has been published in full already, and was a concise review of the work of the year. Mr. Spalding cheered the members of the board by assuring them that at the close of the present show the officers would probably turn over to their successors in office about $40,000.

Some twenty gentlemen were named as candidates for the Board of Directors, for which the active members of the organization voted. In all 962 of the 1,000 shares were voted, and the thirteen men receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected. These were W. A. Redding, A. G. Spalding, C. F. Smith, E. C. Stearns, George H. Day, R. P. Gormully, C. W. Dickerson, R. L. Coleman, J. L. Yost, A. L. Garford, J. McKee, W. J. Bruff, and W. L. Wilson.

Later the Board of Directors met to elect officers, and by a unanimous vote elected R. Lindsay Coleman President. Mr. Coleman declined the offer, and then a ballot was taken, which again resulted in his unanimous selection. He again declined, and the meeting then adjourned until to-day, so as to enable the members to labor with Mr. Coleman and try to induce him to accept the office. His selection at to-day's meeting seems assured. It was also stated that A. Kennedy Childs would again be selected as Secretary of the board, the prophets asserting that he has a majority of the board in his favor.

Mr. Crowthers of Cleveland presented a petition from a number of the manufacturers of Cleveland asking for the abolition of cycle shows, and for the substitution of a guarantee of six months or less on machines instead of a year, as at present. He wanted the matter referred to a committee of five, to act with the Executive Committee of the board in taking the necessary action to the carrying out of these two propositions. But his motion met with a cool reception, after it had been stated by Mr. Spalding that the board proposed to submit the matter to a mail vote of the members of the trade. The proposition to raise the special committee was lost.

A proposition coming from the associate members of the board for a redistribution of the stock of the board caused a lively discussion, as the old members who now have the voting power were averse to letting the associate members have an equal financial interest in the association, which had been built up and carried to success by their capital. After a long talk about how much better off the trade would be if there were a redistribution of the stock, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved That it is the sense of this meeting that the present stock be turned into the treasury and reapportioned to the present stockholders at the rate of five shares for each firm, and the balance be apportioned to any of the associate membership who may desire it to the amount of five shares for each firm. The stock so returned is to be paid for at least at the same price for which it was originally purchased.

When that resolution reaches the Executive Committee it is very liable to get lost. The stockholders have too good a thing of it to part with their stock, which has a money value of $50 a share, even though it is not a dividend-paying stock. The accumulated surplus gives it its value. The present members will hardly be apt to part with it for less than its actual value.

The members of the trade will have a dinner at the Hotel Metropole this evening, at which 300 have already promised to be present.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

Displays at the Stands of Manufacturers Worth Seeing.

The Liberty Cycle Company of this city makes a finer display this year than ever before in their booths, Nos. 156 to 162. Their salesmen are kept busy from early until late showing the fine points of "America's representative bicycle." The Liberty bicycles are made in a factory specially equipped for the manufacture of bicycles. The house has no side line, nor is the manufacture of Liberty bicycles a side line to any other business. They have but one quality, the first. The Liberty bicycle has the record of intelligent approval, not the forced character of misrepresentation.

In presenting the Liberty bicycles for 1896 they offer a line of machines possessing many of the advantageous features which have served to popularize their goods so widely in previous years, and they combine with these features such details of improvement as will stamp their machines with individuality and merit. The Liberty Company are originators, not imitators, as

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—If there is one thing more than another in connection with caring for the wheel which wheel riders dislike, it is the inflation of tires. It is something that requires their personal attention more often than repairs, and no rider is exempt from it either by reason of good luck, good looks, or plethoric purse. It is the only replenishment of energy necessary in connection with a wheel. The necessity of filling tires with some kind of air periodically is the only respect in which the care of a wheel can be likened to the care of a horse. Air in the tires is as necessary as oats in the manger. Only those who have exercised with the hand pump having a direct piston rod appreciate its torments. Blessed are they who have had foot pumps at home for use. Every labor-saving invention in connection with pneumatic tire pumps is a conservator of public profanity. The Cycle Show is revealing several such, but all save one are arranged on the direct-stroke principle, the stroke being short and frequent, as in the case of the hand pump, or very slow and lengthy, as required by a new pump that uses the upright tube for a cylinder. The exception, which is the best thing yet seen, is a pump operated by a crank that is on exhibition at Stand No. 6, in the Garden. You turn the handle and the tires fill up. It has been steadily gaining favor, and yesterday John McClave & Sons made a contract with the inventors to take a number equal to their entire product, and in future one of the crank pumps will be furnished with every Colonial wheel. This deal is an additional evidence of the tendency on the part of manufacturers to cater to riders, even at an extra expense. It is a healthy tendency, and those moving most promptly and most wisely will reap golden rewards. The crank pump exhibit referred to is in charge of a young man of hustling qualities, who is well known in the cycling world—W. K. Genet.

—At the stand of the New Departure Bell Company, on the first gallery of the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden, all hands are kept so busy distributing the rings given away for souvenirs in the afternoons and evenings that contracts have to be signed in a bunch during the morning hours. The stand itself is strikingly decorated, its idea being as original as any at the show. The name of the concern is spelled out in silvery cycle bells on a black velvet background, and quaint conceits, such as handle bars and octagon wheels entirely rimmed with bells, abound on every hand. As about ninety out of every hundred cyclists met with in the East use some bell of the New Departure line, the volume of business which has to mingle with the fun at this booth is enormous. Those in attendance are W. A. Graham, who is head of the firm of John H. Graham & Co., the selling agents, at 113 Chambers Street; C. A. Hoagland, and Louis Geyler, to say nothing of the two colored men who loom up to a height of 6 feet 4 inches, and are attired in immaculate white, Prince Alberts, stovepipes, and all. Upon the colored men rests the burden of distributing the souvenirs, and they enjoy it immensely, albeit they operate with lugubrious countenances. Mr. Graham, who is now President of the New Departure Bell Company, has charge of the exhibit.

—A new claimant for honors in the catalogue line has appeared in the issue of the Olympic Cycle Company. It was tardy, but worth waiting for. It contains some of the finest specimens of the half-tone engraver's work, which illustrate Olympian games in a fashion classically correct. The talk of the Olympic wheels in the book is simple, direct, and convincing, and the cuts of parts are highly instructive. This wheel has something in a mechanical line which is wholly new and excellent. In constructing a detachable sprocket the manufacturers make a three-armed "spider" in one piece with the crank axle, and the rim of the sprocket is bolted on to these arms by means of corresponding arms which project inward from the rim. This plan makes a thoroughly substantial sprocket wheel, and is a conservator of play and vibration. The fact that such a concern as S. F. Myers & Co. are the New-York agents for this wheel is resulting in extensive business. As manufacturer, importer, and wholesaler of jewelry the Myers Company has such a reputation that when it entered the cycle trade the name itself guaranteed that the product it handled would be a top-notch article.

—The attraction and a source of much amusement on the top gallery of the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden is an ordinary looking wheel, which seems to lean carelessly against the railing of the Worcester Cycle Company's stand, yet seems fastened to the floor whenever any one tries to lift it as invited. It is one of Munger's Birdie Specials, and looks just like the other seventeen-pound machines in the stand, but it weighs more than eighty pounds. The secret of its heft lies in the fact that it is made of solid steel instead of tubing. It is an old idea, but one which brings appreciation only as what a mechanical marvel is the modern bicycle. There is an old story in the trade (founded upon fact nevertheless) about a country lad who bought a twenty-five pound wheel and brought it back with a claim that he had been swindled because "it was hollow." This Birdie Special is lying in wait for that particular youth.

—The magnificent electrical display made by the Liberty Cycle Company is one of the features of the show. The stand is crowded each afternoon and evening by the most critical connoisseurs in cycles, and the great improvements in the '96 Liberty, in the shape of barrel hubs, adjustable handlebars, and new pedals, are commented upon favorably by the students of cycle construction. The Liberty catalogue is a handsome specimen. Its cover is unique in coloring, and the design is beautiful. It represents a typical American girl wrapped in an American flag, aptly described by one of the men in charge as the two things we love best outside of "The Liberty"—the American girl and the American flag.

—One of the points about a bicycle for all riders who attend to the adjustment of the wheel themselves, and who make it a point to have that very important part, namely, the chain tension just right, is the method of adjusting the same; as a rule, it will be conceded that this is the most tantalizing part of a wheel, consuming many minutes. In the "Classic" wheel this can be done with ease, and certainly in a minute, without disturbing a single nut or cone on the rear wheel; in fact, it is totally disconnected from the rear wheel, and there is no complication whatever in it. The "True Fit" saddle has met with great success.

—Charles E. Jenkins, Treasurer and General Manager of the Jenkins Cycle Company of Chicago, accompanied by Frank Padgett and "Bill Nye" Dekker, is on from the West, and is holding an exhibition of Napoleon and Josephine Wheels at the Park Avenue Hotel. Two styles of single wood wheels, on tandem, and one lady's wheel are shown. The Thor hub is one of the features in connection with this product. "Bill Nye" Dekker, who accompanies the party, is well known in the trade as "the musical bicycle traveler," and at present, being disengaged, is the guest of the Jenkin's Cycle Company.

—C. Edward Wood of the Syracuse Cycle Company has lost a gold nugget and don't know where to find it. The nugget is one of solid gold, valued at $750. It is the one offered by Morgan & Wright for the fastest unpaced mile on the tires that are good, and was won by Willie Hamilton, the speedy Syracuse rider. The nugget was in the temporary keeping of Mr. Wood, and it disappeared from the stand of the Syracuse Company Tuesday night. Mr. Wood is distracted, but his associates smile, and the impression is that there is a joke in the mater somewhere.

—A New-York agent is wanted for the Patee wheels, made by the Peoria Rubber and Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Ill., which list at $60 and $85. The fact that the machine is designed by Fred Patee is about all that is necessary to say of it in the way of encomium.

—The Hunter Arms Company has given over looking for agents for the new Hunter cycle, and will open a metropolitan branch house this Spring. At present the wheel is being handled by Fred Quimby of L. C. Smith gun fame, at 294 Broadway.

—"Tom" Eck and Johnson will leave New-York for their European trip the last of February. The programme is to spend two days in Ireland, two days in London, and two days in Paris. Then they will go to Baden Baden and remain in training till the fun begins at the Parisian velodromes. They will take with them a World quintuplet now being built by Patrick O'Connor, and, if possible, will buy Peter Berlo's five-seated machine.

—A magnificent new sign was carried in and erected at the back of the McKee & Harrington stand yesterday. It was to take the place of a smaller one, and now the familiar script of the famous old Lyndhurst can be seen from almost every part of the building. There is nothing of the brass band style in the methods of this veteran concern. The fact of the matter probably is that, like all old-time products of wide reputation, the goods sell themselves.

—Mr. Albert Funke of Hermann Boker & Co. is showing samples of their line of bicycles, lamps, and cycle sundries in Parlor G, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and says that agents who have been jostled, pushed, and crowded at the Cycle Show find the conveniences of a private parlor a great relief after the noise and confusion of the great exposition. Hermann Boker & Co. is one of the oldest wholesale houses in the sporting goods and cutlery trade.

—The Universal is the title of a new cycle trade monthly published by Durmont & Son of New-York, and edited by Alfred Reeves, the former cycling editor of The New-York Press. The first number is an excellent sample of the printers' art, and is replete with fine half-tone plates and notes of interest to the trade. Many of the prominent manufacturers have placed their advertising with the new paper.

—"Porcupine tires" is what one fair dame christened the specimens of hose on display on the counter of one exhibitor. In illustrating the process of repair the tires had been so closely filled with plugs without there being any trimming of the ends that the single tube air cushion merited the name. They resembled a porcupine with its quills at angry angles.

—Although he could obtain no regular space, it has proved impossible to crowd A. J. Eno of the Atalanta Wheelmen out of the show with his new Aladdin's lamp. He obtained a privilege to fit up a counter at the head of the stairs on the second gallery yesterday, and is there showing "The Light of America" in all its glory.

—The Prospect Cycle Company of Brooklyn has taken the agency for Fenton cycles.

Quill Club's Affairs.

Great preparations are being made by the Quill Club of America for the Ladies' Night, which will be held at their cycle show headquarters in the Madison Square Garden on Friday evening. Several novelties will be introduced by Chairman Mosher, appointed by President Hines to arrange for the affair.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the club will be held in its rooms at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which matters of importance will be passed upon. It will be followed at 4:30 by the regular quarterly meeting, at which a new Governor will be elected to fill an unexpired term, and the names of a number of prominent newspaper writers and manufacturers will be acted upon for membership.

President Hines has announced the following Nominating Committee, which will meet during the present week to choose candidates for the offices of the organization to be elected at the annual meeting: A. G. Batchelder, Chairman; Alfred Reever, and Arthur N. Jervis.

DR. CONRAD.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
PRIVATE SANITARIUM, 117 WEST 47TH ST., Formerly 34th St. Hours, 1 to 7 P. M.

...ment, test with the utmost care with the aid of experts in the art, and perfect and present to their many thousand patrons and the cyclists of the world these creations.

High-grade wheels should have originality in keeping with practicability, not conventionality. In this connection Liberty salesmen refer to the following details of design, material, construction, and equipment: The material used is of the finest quality yet produced. The tubular parts are of the first quality steel, cold-drawn and weldless; all bearing parts are turned from the solid bar of tool steel, and are hardened and ground by their own process. All connections in frames and elsewhere are of forged or drawn steel; all joints are reinforced with tubular liners. The tubing in all Liberty cycles is of larger diameter than that used by them during previous years. In the larger frames, tubes of 1¼-inch diameter prevails.

The pedals of the wheels of this house are a new departure. The entire frame pedal, including the sleeve, is part of two steel stampings, welded together by means of electricity. The pedal pin securely screws directly into the crank without the necessity of a locking-nut. The pedal bearings, like all other bearing parts, are perfectly dust-proof. For men's wheels this house supplies either the "rat-trap" or rubber pattern pedals in 3½-inch width, while the ladies' pedal in rubber pattern, is only 3 inches in width.

Liberty cycles are finished in nickel and black enamel. All bright parts are first covered with a heavy copper coating before being nickel-plated. Liberty enamel has always been celebrated for its lustre and durability. The Liberty line of wheels includes frames of such a variety of height as to suit every requirement. Men's road wheels are shown in Models 26, 26, 27, and 28, and have frames with 22, 24, 26, and 28 inch perch tubes, respectively. The ladies' wheel has 20, 22, and 24 inch perch tubes, respectively. The track racer is supplied in only one height of frame—24 inches. The Liberty wheels sell at the standard price of $100 each.

The Columbia Bicycles.

Col. Pope and Columbia bicycles are known all over the world. Once the Columbia was the only bicycle of American make, and now it is in the very front rank of the many high-grade wheels manufactured in this country. This result is due to a combination of skill, undoubted energy, determination, and ample capital. Col. Pope's exhibit at the show is one of the largest and one of the most complete.

In 1876, when the first bicycles were brought to this country, Col. Pope recognized their importance as a new means of conveyance, and he undertook their importation and sale. Not only did he have to create a market for them, but he had to overcome violent opposition to their use. It was no easy task to surmount this opposition to secure ordinary rights, but he labored earnestly—meantime beginning the manufacture of bicycles in this country under the typical name "Columbia." Since then the popularity of the Columbia has grown phenomenally, until to-day they sell on the continent of Europe for more than they do in the United States.

It was the unanimous opinion of riders of Columbia wheels that there could be little room for improvement in the 1895 model. Columbia experts, however, are constantly watching, testing, and experimenting, and since last year's models were turned out have found here and there details in even this matchless machine that might be still further improved. The Columbia models for this year are as nearly perfect as a bicycle possibly could be. The rigidity of Columbia frames is noteworthy and is largely due to the remarkable quality of the tubing employed.

The Pope company uses the product of its own tubing department, which is the result of unceasing testing and experiments extending over years. It has no equal anywhere. Two grades are used—the high carbon steel tubing of a quality giving the greatest endurance under vibratorious strain, and the 4½ per cent. nickel steel tubing first introduced in the 1895 Columbia. For all joints and brackets in the frames the Pope company continues to use the extensive construction involved in steel parts. They are machined and drilled with the utmost accuracy, knowing that in this way greater strength is given than is obtainable from any substitute yet devised.

The cost of this method of construction will be realized when it is stated that fifteen joints and brackets in the Columbia bicycle weigh fifteen and a half pounds in the rough, and in their finished state five pounds, the remaining ten and a half pounds of high-grade steel being lost in the machining process.

The Columbia ball pedals are as nearly perfect as can be. Both the rubber and the "rat-trap" pedals are very light in weight—twenty-two ounces per pair for the rubber and seventeen and a half per pair for the "rat trap"—and yet they will stand heavy service. The light tubular centres and the ball cases are machined from solid steel forgings, which insures rigidity and perfect alignment of bearings.

Hartford single-tube tires, of course, are used on all Columbia wheels, the remarkable success of these tires, their high-grade quality, their simplicity, and the ease with which they can be repaired in case of accident and puncture leaving no other course open. In the Hartford single-tube tires, the complete tread and narrow tubing are vulcanized together, with fabric between, into a single compound tubing, each part supporting and reinforcing the other. For this year an increase in weight is found advisable. The improvements make this possible without loss of resiliency or speed.

Mr. Dow, the Superintendent of Agencies, has general charge of the Pope booth, assisted by a corps of fifteen assistants.

Olympics for 1896.

The Olympic bicycle for 1896, shown in Stand 268, is the triumphant result of sincere effort to build a superior up-to-date wheel, and to this end every endeavor of experience, science, and capital has been energetically and successfully directed. It imitates no other, is serviceable, comfortable, and exceedingly beautiful, and possesses many exclusive and most valuable devices, all tending to ease of riding and long life.

The Olympic is not a new wheel, but, on the contrary, has been prominently before the public for years under the name-plate of individual jobbers, and has always given satisfaction. Indeed, this is one of the many reasons for its being handled by the makers direct, believing that the great praise due it should fall where it belongs. Every part of the Olympic bicycle, from the finest thread to the rich jeweler's enamel, is subjected to the most careful scrutiny, and no wheel ever leaves the factory unless it is absolutely perfect. The Olympic lines of wheels sell for $100, $80, and $65. An extra high-grade boys' wheel is marketed for $55. The Olympic tandem brings $150. The home office of the Olympic Company is at 35 Liberty Street, this city.

The Orient Exhibit.

By dint of close application to the special branch of mechanics involved in cycle construction, careful attention to detail, a knowledge of the best values in steel, and the experience of a combined racing man and mechanical genius, as designer, the Waltham Manufacturing Company is enabled to offer a superior grade of wheels. Their exhibit is in Stand 308, which is decorated very artistically in Oriental style. It has a beautiful electric sign, and the display of wheels attracts great attention.

James H. Holmes, Jr., the manager of the New-York branch, is in charge of the exhibit, and has a crops of salesmen, comprising N. G. Peoli, C. A. Allen, L. P. Swett, C. E. Day, F. Royce, R. G. Hutchinson, A. Shanforth, J. F. Beauforth, and "Con" Baker. Charles Metz, the President of the company is in attendance. The Orient people have made a great hit with their souvenir spoons—five hundred of them being given away nightly to women who call at the booth.

Every wheel turned out by this house this year, with the exception of the "Racer," sells at the standard price of $100. The latter wheel brings $150 and the Orient tandem, $150. Every wheel contains all the latest improvements known to the trade, with some features which this house controls. The "Saracen" is a new wheel offered by this firm this year. It sells for $75. Large tubing, in accordance with the popular demand, is used throughout the entire frame of the "Saracen" line.

The Orient fork crown, a feature of this wheel, is constructed on the same principle as the supporting framework of a railroad car truck, in which the steel bands are so bound together that the utmost resistancy can be relied upon. It is claimed that this design makes a stronger crown than it is possible to get from any other method of construction.

THE MECHANICAL SIDE.

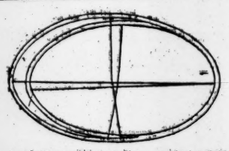
New Features in Rims and Hubs Seen at the Show.

The wire suspension wheel operates on the principle of a series of strings in the form of spokes hanging from the upper half of the rim to the hub, while the spokes on the lower half of the rim, which forms the tread on the ground, yield or bend upward, so that the hub and all the machine above it are supported by the hanging of these wires on the upper half of the wheel, therefore called suspension. All wooden wagon wheels are made on what is called the dishing plan; that is, the spokes slant out of the plane in one direction from the rim toward the hub, the rim not standing directly over the base of the spokes on the hub, thus permitting the spokes to spring more, so that the wheel becomes more drawn in damp weather, and then in hot weather they straighten up again.

Wooden rims are used on all the bicycles at the show, the only exception being the

Sheppard Rim Joint.

Eagle aluminium rim. All the rims are made of either second-growth white ash, rock elm, or hickory. They are shown varnished on the wood, stained mahogany, and painted all the colors of the rainbow. The average weight of the wooden rims shown for a cemented-on tire is about fourteen ounces; for a detachable, about eighteen ounces. Racing rims for light tires weigh about twelve ounces. The Shepard wood rim is made of second-growth white ash. The ends are butted together and an ovoid piece of hard wood is inserted over the butt ends on the inside of the joint. This insert extends about three inches each side of the butt-ended joint and is flush with the remainder of the rim. These rims are bent by compressing the inner surface without stretching the outer periphery of the rim. This method shortens the inner


Sheppard One-Piece Bent-Wood Frame.

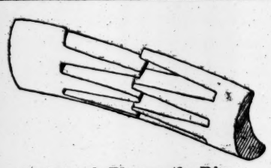
surface of the rim six inches, thereby greatly toughening the fibre of the wood.

A novelty shown by Shepard is a bent wooden handle bar, which weighs about six ounces less than a similar bar would weigh made of tubing. It is made, however, with a stem of steel tubing, which is nickeled and adjusted. Wooden chain and dress guards, with celluloid eyelets in the dress guards, the pair weighing five ounces only, are largely in use throughout the show on the ladies' drop-frame bicycles exhibited.

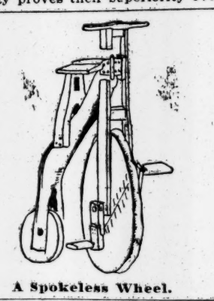
Stevens Tangent Spoke.

Wooden rims and guards have helped materially to reduce the weight of bicycles. The average weight of the steel rim formerly used was about twenty-four ounces, and a set of chain and dress guards made of steel weighed about two pounds.

A very neat flat wooden chain guard, to be used on men's bicycles, which is


Joint of Plymouth Rim.

intended to keep long trousers out of the chain when the bicycle is ridden by business men in their regular clothing, is also shown. Some bent-wood saddle cantles are also shown. Wooden rims were first used in this country in 1891. Their universal use to-day proves their superiority over the

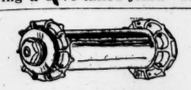

A Spokeless Wheel.

steel rims, not only in weight, but in resiliency and speed. Shepard also shows a great novelty in a bent-wood bicycle frame made of one piece from second-growth white ash. It is of an oval shape, as

Liberty Hub.

shown in the illustration, and from the bottom of the head it opens out to take the crank hanger and the rear wheel. The opening is also carried forward of the top of the seat pillar to the top of the head. It is braced longitudinally from end to end with two crossed wire braces. It also has two diagonal stay braces made of wire, running from the seat pillar to the crank hanger. It is painted a brilliant red, and weighs two pounds. It is certainly a remarkable piece of wood-bending.

The Plymouth wood rim is made of rock elm, having a dove-tailed joint. The Plym-


Keating Hub.

outh Company shows a handle bar made of rock elm, with a stem made of cold-drawn weldless tubing. The hole in the tube that receives the bolt is cross-bored, making it adjustable and reversible. This bar, however, weighs as much as the regulation steel bar does. The Plymouth company also shows a frame of the regulation height and pattern, having the usual steel connections nickel plated, using, however, dowels of rock elm. It weighs, however,

Spalding Hub.

about the same as the steel tube frame does. The ends of the wooden dowels are tapered, and are forced into the joints and bolted through.

The Lyndhurst ladies' bicycle has a wooden dress guard, fitted with cane webbing in a star pattern instead of the usual cord lacing.

An extreme novelty shown, and one which is absolutely new in the Patent Office, is the Stevens wooden wheel, which was fitted with a pneumatic tire to a regulation bicycle frame. It has twelve wooden spokes, three-eighths of an inch thick, extending entirely across from rim to rim and from tangent to the hub. The hub has a flange, to which all the spokes are bolted. It is not only a direct tread wheel, like the old-fashioned wooden wheel, but also a suspension wheel, like the wire wheel. Each spoke is fastened to the rim by a screw. The peculiar curve of the spokes in the plane of the wheel prevents it from changing by atmospheric action, so that it is not liable to get out of true, and the

January Sale of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Modern & Antique Karabaghs

$4.60, value $7.00.

Fine Daghestan,

$8.00 & $12.00, value $10.00 & $15.00.

Antique Cabistan, Hall Strips,

$23.75 & $32.50, value $35.00 & $50.00.

Turkey, Persian & India Carpets,

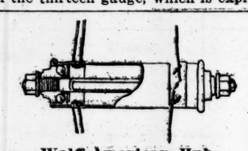
at reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,

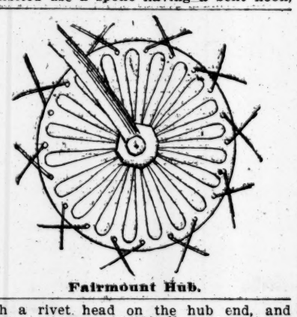
Broadway & 20th St.

curve of the spokes adds greatly to the resiliency of the wheel.

All the wire bicycle wheels at the show are made of a special drawn cast steel wire or a piano wire. They all possess great tortional, or twist, strength, and the tensile strength of stretch is from 500 to 800 pounds. They average in gauge of thickness from the thirteen gauge, which is expressed


Wolff-American Hub.

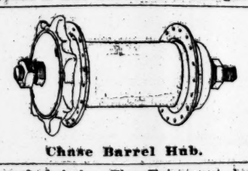
by the figures .095 to fifteen gauge, which is expressed by the figures .072. Front wheels have from twenty-four to thirty-six spokes, and rear wheels from twenty-eight to forty spokes. All the American makers use what is known as a tangent spoke, the spoke crossing from three to four of its neighbors, and tied at the crossing, and running tangently to the rim, where it is held in place by a nipple made of hard brass, which is bored and threaded, adjusting on a corresponding thread on the end of the spoke. The majority of the bicycles exhibited use a spoke having a bent hook,


Fairmount Hub.

with a rivet head on the hub end, and which is drawn through the holes in the flanges of the hub.

Many of the makers have departed from this method, however, and use a spoke which is straight from head to nipple. They claim that the absence of the bend in the spoke overcomes the liability to crystallisation, which is said to exist in spokes of a bent pattern. One of the best-known forms in this method of construction is that used by the Liberty Company. The Keating Company uses a variation of this style of hub, which accomplishes the same result. The Spalding company has a hub with a series of studs projecting from the flanges of the hub through which the spokes are drawn, thus also securing a straight tangent spoke.

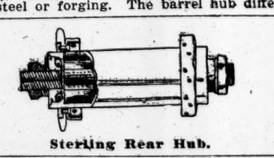
The Sterling hub is of a corrugated pattern, and is also known as a straight tan-


Chase Barrel Hub.

gent-spoked hub. The Fairmount hub is really a narrow bread-spacing device. The hubs are one and a half inches wide, and the flanges, which are of an open skeleton pattern, are four and a half inches in diameter. The spokes are of the bent end pattern. The makers claim for it that they can by its use produce a tread three inches in width without danger of buckling the wheel.

Barrel hubs are largely used, the standard pattern being that shown on the Columbia bicycle. Another form of barrel hub which is popular throughout the show is that known as the Wolff-American pattern. This hub differs from the other form of barrel hub by not having any flanges. The spoke holes are drilled through the body of the hub, and the spokes are readily placed or withdrawn by the use of a button-hole device.

Notwithstanding the great popularity of the barrel hub, many of the oldest and largest makers still cling to the small-sized hub, which is turned from the solid bar of steel or forging. The barrel hub differs


Sterling Rear Hub.

from this construction by having the main body, or sleeve of the hub, made of a piece of tubing of large diameter, on which the flanges for the spokes are brazed, as are also the ball races on the ends of the hub. A great difference exists among the experts at the show as to what really constitutes a barrel hub, some claiming that any hub of large diameter is a barrel hub. Others claim that a genuine barrel hub, which is an English invention, should be built on the English plan, which is as follows:

The body or barrel of the hub is of a large diameter so that the axles on which the cones are fixed can be withdrawn from the hub without removing the cones. The cups are then screwed, mouth inwardly, into the hub, thus permitting the cups to perform the adjusting and allowing the use of larger balls. The usual American method, however, in making barrel hubs follows the old plan of having the cup in the end of the hub, and the adjusting cone fitted on the axle and screwing into the cup, or ball race.

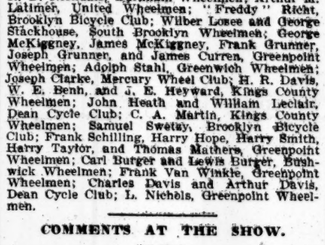
CLUB RIDERS AT THE SHOW.

Some of the Cyclers Who Have Examined the Light Racing Machines.

The members of the local wheel clubs have been present at the show in large numbers. Some of those noticed were:

"Happy Days" Pitman, winner of the first bicycle race in the United States; W. C. McGarn, Harlem Wheelmen; Frank Hendricks, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; R. C. Seyfort, Columbia Wheelmen; W. J. Hendricks, Jr., Brooklyn Bicycle Club; George Rossell, Greenwich Wheelmen; F. W. Young, Kings County Wheelmen; Harry Myers, James Miller, and Hayes Booker, Alpha Wheelmen; W. J. Whitlock, Pioneer Cycle Club; W. R. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen; A. E. Calbot, Metropolitan Bicycle Club; Harry Melvin and Edward Melvin, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; H. K. Roe and Nathaniel Roe, Patchogue Wheelmen; Harry Stockhardt, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; A. Coultaer, Manhattan Athletic Club; Joseph Hobby, Harry Hobby, and Samuel S. Schenck, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; J. Russell Barrett, "Mercury" Wheel Club; "Baltimore" Smith, Liberty Wheelmen; Ferdinand Sternberger, Pastime Athletic Club; Chris Tellhaver, Gus Lippman, and Abe Lippman, Greenwich Wheelmen; Frank Doup, Kings County Wheelmen; Lancaster Landon, and Sam Crampton, Nassau Athletic Club; H. S. Palmer, Liberty Wheelmen; Alex. Churchill, Archie Churchill, and Clarence Maguire, Greenwich Wheelmen; Fred Burns, Yonkers Star Club; Carlis Devoe, and George Albert, Greenwich Wheelmen; James Burns, Kings County Wheelmen; Charles Owenstock, William Hayes, William Lozier, and Floyd Reilly, Greenwich Wheelmen.

Among the prominent Class B and professional racers who were in evidence were Fred Titus, Riverside W., New-York; Geo. Baker, Columbus, Ohio; Ray McDonald, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; W. Coleman, Springfield, Mass.; H. Maddox, Asbury Park; Frank Jenney, Buffalo; Harry Caldwell, New-England champion; J. F. Starbuck, Philadelphia; Frank Dampman, Philadelphia; George A. Banker, Pittsburg; E. A. McDuffee, Malden, Mass; Albert Schock, six-day champion; C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, and Carrol Jack, Reading, Penn. J. J. Villers and B. R. Gray, Central Wheelmen; W. H. Jones and C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich


A Quadruplet.

Wheelmen; the Rev. Lindsay Parker of Brooklyn; C. M. Erte, Riverside Wheelmen; W. H. Stratton and J. M. Brady, Central Wheelmen; Adolph Stahl and A. Ford, Greenwich Wheelmen; H. L. Bennett and Montague Wentenroth, Lenox Boat Club; W. Whepley and C. Lippman, Greenwich Wheelmen; F. A. Smith, G. C. Badeau, C. C. Enderle, and P. F. Megargel, Central Wheelmen; F. M. McIntyre and W. Lozier, Greenwich Wheelmen; Ralph Brewster, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; F. Wengenroth, Lenox Boat Club; William Brown, Riverside Wheelmen; William French, Liberty Wheelmen; Joseph Frank, L. Myer, and K. O. Dora, Lincoln Wheelmen; David Simmons, Alpha Wheelmen; Henry Rocht, Charles Bergold, H. Lehman, Yorkville Wheelmen; Joseph Johnson, Hulbert Wheelmen; M. C. Tattan and E. T. Broadrick, Cyclone Cycle Club; Benjamin Simon, Aaron Cohn, and Adolph Wein, Lincoln Wheelmen; Charles P. Staubach and Adolph Ostman, Manhattan Bicycle Club; William Nixon, Jack Nixon, E. S. Watkins, and J. Valentine, Cyclone Cycle Club; Jack Schofer, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Charles Bateman, Fred Jaeger, and Frank Homan, Yorkville Wheelmen; Benjamin Davis and M. Morraff, Lincoln Wheelmen; W. Wickman, Empire Wheelmen; Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; A. Markwitz, L. P. Schmidt, Charles Compella, Ned Goldstein, Nat Glashein, and Gus Vitto, Lincoln Wheelmen; C. E. Rogers, New-York County Wheelmen, and Waldo E. Fuller, Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Ray Dawson, Boonton Athletic Club; Frederick Royce and "Bob" Smith, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Harry Lustig, New-York County Wheelmen, George M. McFadden, Greenpoint Wheelmen; Harry Class and Edward Melville, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Albert Sayers and "Steve" Dunn, Greenpoint Wheelmen; George Cobb and William Morrison, Harlem Wheelmen; Harry Melville and Herbert Melville, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Clarence Mears and Lewis Mears, Nameless Boat Club; Walter Sibley and Peter Stetch, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; C. F. Quimby, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; "Teddy" Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen; "Jack" Knowles, William H. Roberts, and Henry Strugnell, Kings County Wheelmen; Charles M. Smith, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; F. F. Braellard, E. A. Crowell, and B. A. Burger, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; E. A. Mapeldell, James Delancey, Preston Morrifield, and S. H. Searles, Ideal Wheelmen; William Teller, Herbert Myers, and Francis Kelly, Lenox Club; William Niles, Pequod Club; R. D. Nichuals, Burnham Wheelmen; Arthur M. Latimer, United Wheelmen; "Freddy" Richt, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Wilber Lozee and George Stackhouse, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; George McKigney, James McKigney, Frank Grunner, Joseph Grunner, and James Curren, Greenpoint Wheelmen; Adolph Stahl, Greenwich Wheelmen; Joseph Clarke, Mercury Wheel Club; H. R. Davis, W. E. Benn, and J. E. Heyward, Kings County Wheelmen; John Heath and William Leclair, Dean Cycle Club; C. A. Martin, Kings County Wheelmen; Samuel Swetzy, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Frank Schilling, Harry Hope, Harry Smith, Harry Taylor, and Thomas Mathers, Greenpoint Wheelmen; Carl Burger and Lewis Burger, Bushwick Wheelmen; Frank Van Winkle, Greenpoint Wheelmen; Charles Davis and Arthur Davis, Dean Cycle Club; L. Nichels, Greenpoint Wheelmen.

COMMENTS AT THE SHOW.

Some of the words uttered to reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday by prominent members of the trade were as follows:

Manager Josephi of the Tinkham Cycle Company: "We are doing a good business in carriers. They have been greatly improved over last year, many features having been added. All carriers are fitted with carrier cabes. We are still behind in our orders, but are able to turn out thirty a day."

H. E. Maslin of the Stearns Company: "This is the greatest show I have ever seen, and we are doing more business here than we ever dreamed of. The attendance so far has been simply amazing, and, of course, it means the greatest year in bicycling that the sport and trade have ever had."

Manager Packard of the Dayton wheel: "The double drop frame tandem for ladies is a great drawing card. Ours is the only one in the show, and the only one in the world that we have ever heard of. It is attracting mechanical experts, who commend both its graceful lines and its strength. Business is booming, and the placing of agencies is particularly brisk. Mr. Huffman, the President of our company, will be here to-day."

Manager Hadley of the R. H. Wolff Company: "Our firm has just received an inquiry from the War Department in Washington, asking for prices of the Duplex wheel, mounting cannon."

Manager Paul of H. A. Lozier & Co.: "Business is better than any of us thought it would be. Of course we expected to place a great many contracts, but we are simply rushed with orders. The Cleveland tandems, both diamond and drop frames, are especially popular this year."

"Freddie" Van Sicklen of the Fowler Company: "There is going to be a bicycle show in Boston next month. It will be held under the auspices of the New-England Cycle Show Association, in the Mechanics' Fair Building, Huntington Avenue, and the Fowler wheels will be seen there. The dates are Feb. 15 to 22, inclusive. Sunday, of course, being excepted."

"Jimmie" Tattersall, Secretary-Treasurer of the New-Jersey Division: "Our membership is growing rapidly, and we hope to add at least 2,000 during the present year. I am here at the show working in our interests. The show, by the way, is the greatest thing I ever saw of its kind."

Frank T. Fowler, President of the Fowler Bicycle Company: "After this show is over I am going to take a trip around the world, because I

The Cycling Jinriksha.

feel the need of rest, and I believe I have earned a good long one. It has been a long time since I had a really beneficial vacation, and now I mean to have it. Business is remarkably good."

"Jake" Bretz of the Liberty Company: "We are doing more business here than we did at the Chicago show."

"Charlie" Percival of Boston, manager of the Waltham bicycle track, is a visitor at the show, and was seen in regard to the rumored cutting up of the track into house lots. Said he: "There is no foundation whatever for the rumor, for the Waltham track will be found doing business at the old stand all next season. It is true that they are building a new track in Cambridge, which is much nearer to Boston than Waltham, but there is one thing that you must remember, and that is, the Waltham track was built some three years ago, and is already in existence; whereas, the other track is not yet completed. When the snow melts the track will be opened, and I can promise you some very interesting novelties and surprises in the shape of tournaments and the like. Though the track fails to secure the Associated Cycling Clubs' May 30 meet, which is held in conjunction with the Spring Division meet of the Massachusetts League of American Wheelmen, there are several other good days in the year, and we intend to utilize them to the best advantage."

"Andy" McGarrett, the veteran timer from Hampden Park, Springfield, was among the arrivals yesterday. He is now Manager of the Boston branch of the Waverly bicycle house. When "Andy" saw the glittering interior of the Garden he said: "This beats anything I have ever seen. Where do all the people come from?"

The Kilpatricks—Charles and Madeline—the trick bicycle riders, are in constant attendance at the booth of the Iver Johnson Arms and Bicycle Works. Mr. Kilpatrick said last evening: "During the season I will ride the Iver Johnson Arms bicycle in all exhibitions. I have contracts to exhibit for the next three months, and expect to have my hands full the entire season. Next week my wife and myself will perform at a new academy in Yonkers." Mr. Kilpatrick, who has only one leg, first came into prominence as a trick rider by coasting down the west steps of the Capitol, at Washington. Mrs. Kilpatrick lays claim to the distinction of being the first woman trick rider in the world.

"The only Tom" Eck: "Me and Johnnie [John S. Johnson] have signed to ride the World bicycle, manufactured by Arnold, Swinn & Co. We will leave for Europe the latter part of February. 'Pat' O'Connor and Weinig of Buffalo will go along with us. The trip will be one of the most important ever undertaken by racing men, as it is done to convince the foreigners that American racing men are faster than theirs. 'Johnnie' will establish records on every bicycle track in Europe. If the Catford track, in England, is what I expect it is, 'Johnnie' will lower the one-mile record, and, before our trip is finished, I expect he will ride thirty

AT FLINT'S

A Grand Panorama of

FINE FURNITURE.

45 West 23d St.

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COOKE'S ROOMS.

JEFFERSON WILMURT, AUCTIONEER.

JUSTUS COOKE, (ESTABLISHED 1869.)

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

A rare collection of Antiques and Modern Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Solid Silver, Articles of Vertu, &c., &c.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.

COOKE'S ROOMS, 125TH ST. AND 3D AV.

GALLERY SALESROOM.

5 OLD IVORY FIGURES, 18 inches high, finely carved out of one piece, the largest and finest in existence.

100 PIECES OF ENGLISH STERLING SILVER in novel and desirable shapes.

Rare old English Furniture, in Sideboards, Tables, Cabinets, China Closets, Beautiful Chairs, Hall Pieces, Library Sets, Buffets, Plate Racks, in beautiful mahogany, old carved oak, magnificent marqueterie, &c., of the desirable Chippendale, Adam, and Sheraton manufacture; English Gilt Mirrors, Carved Ivories, Birmingham (Eng.) Brass Bedsteads, Brass Fire Sets, Old Prints, Old Delft Hispano-Moresque Vases, Elegant Gilt Cabinet Over Mantles, and Girandoles; Parlor Furniture upholstered in "Teniers" Tapestry, Moorish Plaques, Curios, &c.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Rich modern Furniture by the best makers. Superb Gilt Reception Suite, Parlor Chairs, Rockers, Oil Paintings, elegant Clock Sets, fine Vases, Oriental Rugs, Vernis Martin Cabinets, elegant Lamps, rich Hangings, Gilt Divans, fine Marbles, Pedestals, Mirrors, Turkish Couches, Chairs, and Rockers; Chamber Suits, Parlor and Dining Furniture, odd pieces, and a great variety of elegant household appointments of every description, all very desirable.

This sale will present an unusual opportunity to those desiring high-class goods.

CATALOGUES AT SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TUESDAY, January 28, ON THE PREMISES, Nos. 135 to 145 North Tenth, between Bedford Avenue and Berry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMENCING AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M., all the Office Furniture—Safe, Presses, Machines, Box and Paper Cutters, Shafting, Type, Labels, Tags, Folding Paper Boxes, Paper Boxes, Checks, Blank Notes, Drafts, Receipts, Checks, Marriage Certificates, &c. Catalogues can be had of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B, New-York City. Telephone, 2431 Cortlandt.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Esq., Receiver.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Attorney for the Receiver, 93-99 Nassau St., New-York City.

Proposals.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., February 12, 1896, certain articles and material belonging to the navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of guns, gun carriages, revolvers, shell, sounding machines, spy glasses, lanterns, rugs, hide rope, harness, junk, flags, boats, iron tanks, cement, surgical instruments, provisions, clothing, and small stores, &c., &c. The sales will be for cash to the highest bidder of each lot, by sealed proposals for the purchase of the articles and material. Catalogues containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., or at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington. The proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for purchase of condemned stores at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be opened February 12, 1896," and addressed to the Paymaster of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date, when bids will be publicly opened. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the total amount of each bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the articles within 30 days after date of acceptance of bid. A deposit of the full amount of bids of fifty dollars or less must accompany the bids. This deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make removal within the time stated. The material and articles will be sold as they lie and must be removed during navy yard hours without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY Grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted. Also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 29th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons. 6th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

miles within an hour. We will visit every country in Europe where there is a track good enough to ride a bicycle on. We shall take a 'quint' with us for racing purposes. 'Johnnie' will do no skating this Winter, as he has won the championship three times, and is contented to rest on his laurels."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, followed by snow, winds becoming easterly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, with snow or rain; easterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, rain or snow, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, rain, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy, with occasional showers, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, clearing in the early morning, light southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain in eastern clearing and colder in western portions, winds becoming westerly.

ILLINOIS, clearing and colder, cold wave in northern and western portions, winds becoming northwesterly. INDIANA, rain or snow, clearing and colder in western portion, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. OHIO, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow, northeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light snow, decidedly colder in western portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, clearing and colder, with a cold wave by Thursday night, northwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair and decidedly colder, northwesterly winds.

LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair and colder, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair and colder, with a cold wave in eastern portion, northerly winds. IOWA, clearing and colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and decidedly colder, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in northern portion, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, colder in northeast portion, northeasterly winds. KANSAS, fair and colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair and colder, with a cold wave in eastern portion, northerly winds. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and slightly colder, northerly winds, becoming easterly. MONTANA, fair, warmer in western portion, winds becoming southeasterly. WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Nantucket to Hatteras, and at Charleston and on Lake Michigan.

The Northwestern area of high pressure, with its accompanying cold wave, has continued to develop. In the Saskatchewan Valley the pressure has risen to 30.74 inches, and the temperature has fallen to nearly 40° below zero.

The storm in the Southwest has advanced from Eastern Texas to the mouth of the Ohio, and has developed much energy. Rain has fallen from the southern edge of the lake region southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, and extends westward to Missouri and Southern Iowa. The rainfall has been heavy at many points, exceeding two inches in some instances during the past twenty-four hours. The storm area will probably advance to the lake regions Thursday, causing continued rain, or snow in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region; rain or snow in New-England, and rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Continued cold weather with a cold wave is indicated for the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and fair and colder weather generally throughout the West.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

61st ST., 139 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Heated second floor; hall room; also table board.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Second-story rooms; southern exposure; superior table; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front room; private bath; reference.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—PARLOR FLOOR, ONE TO SIX LIGHT rooms; desirable club or bachelor quarters. 12 East 29th St.

61st ST., 131 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, including parlor floor.

120 MADISON AV.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; references.

Winter Resorts.

THE JEFFERSON, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.

AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.

Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

The New GARDEN CITY HOTEL, Garden City, Long Island, Now Open. WINTER SEASON.

Fifty minutes from East 34th Street Ferry via Long Island Railroad. Piazzas inclosed in glass, with southerly exposure. Heated by steam. Cuisine unexcelled. Special terms for families

WILL USE BRIDGE PLAZA

Mayor Wurster in Favor of a Surface Track Loop.

WANTS ELEVATED CARS ON THE BRIDGE

Says the People Should Be Accommodated, and that the Plaza Is Already Darkened and Spoiled.

Mayor Wurster has come to the conclusion that the bridge plaza should be utilized by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

This matter has been debated by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge since last September, and many hearings have been granted the railroad companies, and many plans have been drawn to show how to accommodate the passengers that cross the bridge.

Mayor Schieren was opposed to the plaza being used by the railroad companies, and the final disposition of the matter was put off until after the election of Mr. Wurster.

There has not been a meeting since Mr. Wurster became Mayor, but President Howell and Trustee Keeney called upon him last week and left with him plans of the plaza showing how many tracks were to be placed upon the plaza. The Mayor promised to survey the field in person on Monday afternoon, but was prevented from doing so.

He went over the ground Tuesday, however, and was accompanied by President Howell, Trustee Keeney, and Superintendent Martin of the Bridge, and President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Mayor Wurster yesterday, in speaking of this matter, which has been under discussion for many months, referred to his position in the case.

"I found," he said, "that the elevated railroad pillars and structures have darkened the plaza and spoiled it. I found also that there was no stand for surface cars, and that the people have to cross the plaza and wait for the cars, instead of the cars waiting for the people.

"I am in favor of a plan permitting the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to have a loop of three or four tracks, which, however, shall not extend further than the elevated railroad pillars; that is, to within thirty feet of the station—so that the cars can stand.

"Between the loop and the terminus an ornamental iron awning can be erected by the railroad company similar to that at the Montague Street ferry, or an elevated structure connecting with the cars can be erected. That will allow wagons and carriages to cross from the bridge to Liberty Street under the elevated structure without having to cross over the railroad tracks.

"The public must be accommodated, even if the railroad company is also benefited. I think that the railroad company should pay some compensation, but that is a matter for the Trustees to settle.

"I believe," continued Mayor Wurster, "that the cars, both elevated and surface, should cross the bridge. At this late day it is absurd to compel people going to New-York to scramble from one car to another merely to cross the river. Perhaps, however, the carriage way is not wide enough to admit of a trolley line. Anyhow, elevated cars should cross."

President Rossiter is thoroughly satisfied with Mayor Wurster's ideas, and in speaking of them said:

"If they would only give us permission to go to work right away we would have the stands erected and everything ready by next Monday. Our plan is to erect an overhead passage way, like those of the elevated roads, from the second level of the bridge to that point underneath the elevated structure, where our car stands will be situated. We will have a stand for each line of cars, and, as the people come off the bridge, they will descend to this second level, or the middle of the first flight of stairs. From here they will pass on the open part of the plaza by means of this overhead passageway, until they reach the flight of stairs leading to the cars they wish to take. We will probably have a track for each line, as the Mayor is willing for us to lay as many tracks as we want. By these means our passengers will get to the cars without walking across the tracks and will not be in danger from the vehicles. I can only say that I am glad the matter is to be finally settled, and only wait for the permission to erect the stands and passageway, which will be done as soon as possible, as I intend to put a night and a day force at work."

"It is the best that can be done under the circumstances," said President Howell of the Bridge Trustees, "and I, for one, will be glad when it is settled, as it has been hanging fire for nearly two years. As soon as the Mayor has approved the railroad company's plans I will call a special meeting to pass upon the question. However, I still think that it will not be as convenient as the old plan, which brought the tracks right up to the terminal and saved the public this walk. Still 'half a loaf is better than no bread.' I still cling to the opinion that the railroad company ought to run down Liberty Street and then around the plaza and up Fulton Street. I think this will come some time, and if I was a property owner on that street I would petition that it be done."

Trustee Henriques is opposed to the railroad company being given any portion of the bridge plaza.

Mayor Wurster will to-day be given the plans of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

It is probable that the Bridge Trustees will meet next Monday and grant the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company the privilege of using the plaza; the question of compensation will also be brought up at the same time.

TO CONSOLIDATE POST OFFICES

Plan Being Considered by the Government for Uniting the New-York and Brooklyn Offices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Considerable talk was caused in the Post Office Department to-day by a rumor that a project was under consideration to consolidate the Post Offices at Brooklyn and New-York, with headquarters in New-York City.

It was asserted that such action by the department would be entirely in line with its recently adopted policy of combining Post Offices in close proximity and making the office merged a station, thus placing its officials under the civil service rules. It is claimed for the suggestion that it would prove advantageous to the service and to the public, as it would prevent the congestion of the mails now complained of in the two big offices, and would afford a much more rapid delivery.

During the administration of Mr. Pearson as Postmaster at New-York City a consolidation of this kind was suggested, but at that time there were not the facilities to carry out the project which now exist. The rapid transit of street railway lines makes the idea much more feasible at the present time.

First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, when questioned on the subject, declined to discuss the matter in detail, but said that if the project of the Greater New-York went through the scheme was a possibility. He said he realized that such a combination of the two offices would cause quite as much of a disturbance as would a proposal to consolidate the offices at Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Trying to Save Her Husband.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Mrs. John Oram, wife of the convicted murderer of Joseph Conlan, who will be brought before Judge Gibbons next Saturday to have the date of his execution set, declared to-day that she will confess under oath in court at that time that she fired the bullet which killed Conlan. This information reached the State's attorney and the opinion in that office is that the woman is so emotional and so devoted to her husband that she is prepared to suffer the penalty of his crime.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are very much annoyed over the report which comes from Paris to the effect that the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Grace Wilson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is about to be made. The report is simply an old story revived, and has no foundation, except that Miss Wilson and young Mr. Vanderbilt have been in each other's company occasionally in New-York and have been seen driving together in Paris. The new rumor says that Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Wilson are opposed to any such engagement, and that Mr. Vanderbilt sent his son abroad, and that Miss Wilson followed soon afterward. The fact is that young Mr. Vanderbilt went to Europe because of his poor health, and Miss Wilson's going there had no connection whatever with Mr. Vanderbilt's departure. Miss Wilson usually spends a portion of the Winter in Europe. There would be no objection whatever on the part of the Vanderbilt or the Wilson families to the marriage of the young people, were it not for the fact that Miss Wilson is older than Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Miss Wilson is a most charming young woman. She is striking in appearance, and is tall and slender. She has fine, regular features, her hair is a rich golden brown, and her eyes are violet in color. There are few young women in the fashionable world who dress with more exquisite taste than Miss Wilson. She is a sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Herbert, wife of Michael Herbert of the British Embassy at Washington.

—Frederic Cope Whitehouse and his cousin, Jay Bruen, have sent out cards for a small party in the annex of the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, on Saturday night. It will undoubtedly prove a most delightful affair, for Mr. Whitehouse and Mr. Bruen always entertain charmingly. Cope Whitehouse's name is associated with Egyptian mysteries, and as the Monte Cristo of the Raiyan Lake, whose reality is attested by no less an authority than the Marquis of Salisbury in the British blue books, he appears in a novel character as the host of a dozen débutantes. Mr. Bruen's recent pamphlet on "Our Charities and How They are Managed," has created a flutter in religious and charitable circles.

—Another of the subscription dances being given this season by the Students' Dancing Class, will take place on Friday evening of this week.

—The annual reunion and dinner of the Old Fifth Street School Association will take place at the Arena in Thirty-first Street, on Saturday evening.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and Miss Porter, of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street, will give the second of two large receptions on Tuesday afternoon of next week from 4 to 6 o'clock.

—A receptfon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Smythe of the Ashurst Colony, now forming in the Sacramento Valley, California, will be given this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, by the New-York Colonial Club, at 144 Madison Avenue. A meeting will be held at 144 Madison Avenue at 8 o'clock to-night to hear addresses from Mr. Smythe and others and to appoint a committee to visit California and examine the affairs of the colony. The invitations for the reception are sent out in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Thadeus B. Wakeman for the Colonial Club.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont will sail for Europe on the steamship St. Paul of the American Line on Wednesday of next week. They are now at their residence at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

—George Lord Day, accompanied by T. W. Lawson and A. W. Hoyt, sailed for the West Indies yesterday on board the schooner-yacht Fleur de Lis.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Betts of East Seventy-second Street, and the Misses Betts, who have been in Europe for several months, will sail for this country early in February.

—Miss Julia Brown, of 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, has a large number of cards out for a tea to be given on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Miss Laura Hard, Miss Edythe Jones, Miss Nora Fitzgerald, and Miss Edith McIlvaine will assist Miss Brown in receiving.

—Miss Adela Seaman was introduced to society yesterday afternoon at a reception which her mother, Mrs. John Seaman of West Fifty-first Street gave. The débutante, an exceedingly pretty girl, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with chiffon.

—Ex-Gov. John E. Carroll arrived in town from the South on Tuesday, and has apartments at the Waldorf.

—The marriage of Miss Sara C. Trafford to Thomas T. Matthews will be celebrated to-night at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. A. Howell of 23 West Ninety-first Street. Only the relatives and a small number of intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom will be present at the wedding and the reception which will follow. The Rev. William R. Harshaw, pastor of the First Union Presbyterian Church in East Eighty-sixth Street, will perform the ceremony. The bride will be given away by her brother, Henry Trafford, and will wear a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil will be tulle. The maid of honor will be Miss Evelyn Howell, a cousin of the bride. She will wear a costume of pink and green satin, with a bodice of chiffon, ornamented with pearl trimming. The best man will be Edward Howell Trafford, a brother of the bride, and the ushers will be T. B. Bedell and Dr. Walter J. Hardy.

—Miss Lottie Buxton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Buxton, will be married to-night to Judson G. Mills, a son of Isaac Mills. The ceremony will take place in the Harlem Presbyterian Church at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—Miss Jennie Hunter will receive on Wednesdays at her residence, 218 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Hess and Miss M. Britton Leavy announce that they will be at home on Thursdays at their residence, 141 West Seventy-second Street. Miss Leavy is one of the many pretty girls who were introduced to society last Winter.

—Mrs. Lucien Warner will receive on the third and fourth Tuesdays of each month during the season at her house, 2,042 Fifth Avenue.

—The Board of Managers of the Bloomingdale Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association announces the annual reception for Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the new nursery home, 157 West Ninety-seventh Street. The home will be open for inspection in the afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. The managers are Mrs. John P. Peters, President; Mrs. Henry R. Elliott, Mrs. John Balcom Shaw, Mrs. J. A. Beall, Mrs. Richard Hartley, Mrs. David Christie, Mrs. Judson Lawson, Mrs. Isaiah Josephi, Miss Tipple, Mrs. Neilson Olcott, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Winthrop Parker, and Miss Emma Kay.

—The second of the subscription dances of the class organized by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham of 2,052 Madison Avenue will be held on Friday night at the Hotel Waldorf. Although the dances are being given down town, nearly all of the subscribers are residents of the upper part of the city. The patronesses are Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Jacob Shrady, Mrs. Francis Doughty, Mrs. Alfred Edward Bowles, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. William Shrady, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. William Westfield, Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, and Mrs. Abraham Steers.

—A performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of March 19 under the auspices of the New-York University Alumni Association for the benefit of the university's athletic interests. A company of 125 amateurs and a complete orchestra of 60 amateurs, assisted by a regimental drum corps, will take part in the performance. The company is largely recruited from church choirs and singing societies, and will have the co-operation of some of the leading singing teachers in the city. The leading parts will be taken by pupils of Bristol, Sweet, and Oscar Saenger, and the performance will be under the general management of Frank Russak, an alumnus of the university. Edwin J. Lyons will be the musical conductor. It is intended to render the occasion a noteworthy one, both artistically and socially. The invitations to those whom it is desired to have serve as patrons and patronesses will be issued by the Executive Committee of the university council and the following committee: Mrs. Henry Draper, Chairman; Miss Banks, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Henry M. MacCracken, Miss Butler, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. John P. Munn, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, and Mrs. William S. Opdyke.

PATRIARCH.

MOURNED BY OHIO SOCIETY

A Meeting Held to Take Action as to the Death of Gen. Thomas Ewing.

A meeting of the Ohio Society was held last evening at its quarters, 236 Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of taking action as to the death of Gen. Thomas Ewing. A large number of prominent Ohioans were present.

Mayor Strong sent his regrets, saying that official business had made it impossible for him to be present.

Speeches of a eulogistic nature were made by Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Burnett, ex-Judge Higley, Col. William Perry Fogg, Dr. S. R. Beckwith, and Prof. S. S. Packard. They referred to Gen. Ewing's upright character in private life and his distinguished services in the war of the rebellion, and to his able public services before and after that struggle.

It was decided that the whole society would show its respect by attending the funeral in a body. The members will take the train for Yonkers which leaves the Grand Central Station at 1:10 Friday afternoon. The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 2:30 Friday.

The members of the society who will act as pall bearers are Gen. Wager Swayne, Milton I. Southard, and Prof. S. S. Packard.

Gen. Swayne introduced resolutions of respect, which were adopted. They recited the services of Gen. Ewing, saying "His sudden death has closed suddenly a life of usefulness and honor to the deep grief of a host of friends, to this society's detriment and sorrow." The resolutions close:

"With such antecedents he came here and became one of us. Naturally and warmly interested in the formation of this society he was made the first President by common impulse. From that day until his untimely death his presence has been welcome and his character admired. His memory will be henceforth a valued feature of the history of this society, and its members unite cordially in this tribute to his worth."

As a mark of respect for Gen. Ewing, who died from the injuries he received on Monday, when he was knocked down by a Third Avenue cable car, the flags on the City Hall were at half mast yesterday, and will remain so till after the funeral.

A Lawyer Stricken with Apoplexy.

Howard Ellis, a lawyer, of 253 Broadway, while in Smith & McNell's restaurant in Washington Street, yesterday afternoon, was stricken with apoplexy. He struck his forehead against the iron edging of some steps and received a severe cut over the left temple. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Kenerson of the said that the stroke was only a slight one.

Mr. Ellis had recovered sufficiently by midnight to tell the nurse that he was fifty-five years old and that he lived with his wife and three children in Ridgewood, N. J.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—A CHANGE AT THE EMPIRE.—"Michael and His Lost Angel" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Empire Theatre after this week, and next Monday evening a new play, called "A Woman's Reason," will be produced there. The play, which is in three acts, and now running at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, is the work of Charles H. E. Brookfield and F. C. Phillips, the latter the author of "As in a Looking Glass." The cast of the new piece will include nearly every member of the Empire stock company, among them Henry Miller, Wilton Allen, J. E. Dodson, W. H. Crompton, Edgar Davenport, E. T. Backus, Elsie De Wolfe, May Robson, Genevieve Reynolds, and Ellen Gail. "Michael and His Lost Angel" is still attracting large audiences, but Manager Charles Frohman does not think it will continue to do so, as the church scene does not awaken the interest for which he looked. He has another play for the Empire by Sydney Grundy, called "The Late Mr. Costello."

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—An important new imported feature next Monday evening at Koster & Bial's will be the first appearance in America of Mlle. Marthe Marthy, a noted chanteuse comique, from the Casino, Paris. Her act differs from others in that have been seen in this country, from the fact that she first appears in long dresses and sings new but quiet descriptive songs, then makes a very quick change to burlesque costume and makes her entrance to the stage seated on a strange and wonderful prpperty donkey, and sings some rollicking French songs that will be entirely new to American audiences. The remainder of the programme next week will include the Martinetti pantomime troupe, Rosie Rendel, a transformation dancer: Woodward's sea lions, Paul Cinquevalli, the wonderful Craggs, M. La Roche, in a mysterious globe; the Marlo-Dunham trio, and the original living pictures. On Saturday next the usual family matinée will be given at this house.

—JOHN DREW'S SEASON.—John Drew has made a great financial as well as artistic success in "The Squire of Dames" at Palmer's Theatre. It will have to be withdrawn after two weeks more, however, on account of Mr. Drew's engagement in Philadelphia, made over a year ago, and the first four nights of which have already been completely sold out to theatre parties. The theatre parties at Palmer's during Mr. Drew's season have been enormous, and one has been arranged for Jan. 30 which will occupy 8 boxes and 120 seats. Edward Vroom's production of "For the Crown" will follow Mr. Drew at this house.

—MAX BLIEMAN DISCHARGED.—Max Blieman, who was arrested at the Herald Square Theatre, Monday night, on complaint of Fireman Simonson that he was overcrowding the theatre, was discharged by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market yesterday. Mr. Blieman denied that he had intentionally violated the law, and said that the new order of the Fire Department, forbidding the sale of any standing-room tickets, did not reach him until after the tickets had been sold. He offered the people their money back, but they refused to go.

—NAT GOODWIN'S AMBITION.—Nat C. Goodwin is very anxious to play "The Prisoner of Zenda" during his Australian tour next Summer, and he is trying hard to secure the permission from William Musgrove, who owns the Australian rights to the play. Mr. Sothern played the piece all last week at the Boston Museum to receipts of over $16,000, showing the largest record in the fifty years' history of that house.

—MR. FROHMAN AT THE GARRICK.—In assuming the management of the Garrick Theatre, Charles Frohman agreed to give over the first four weeks to Richard Mansfield's own attraction, the Holland Brothers, in "A Social Highwayman," and they will follow Stuart Robson at that house. Mr. Mansfield's own tour will continue as far West as San Francisco, and he will not be seen at the Garrick before next November.

—"BURMAH" AT THE AMERICAN.—The opening performance of "Burmah" at the American Theatre has been postponed from Monday to Tuesday night, and Monday evening will be devoted to a full-dress rehearsal. The production will be a great one from a scenic standpoint, and the great battle scene is described as realistic and effective.

—GARDEN THEATRE.—"The Absent Boy" is the name of the play which will follow "Chimmie Fadden," at the Garden Theatre. It is a German farce, the American rights to which belong to Nat C. Goodwin, who has associated Mr. Palmer with him in its production. Manager Palmer is organizing a company to play the farce.

—SAURET COMING BACK.—Sauret, the violinist, who is now on a Western tour, will return here and give two recitals at Carnegie Music Hall on the afternoons of Feb. 12 and 19. He will afterward be heard with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Thomas Orchestra, and also with the Symphony Society of this city.

—MAY IRWIN COMING BACK.—May Irwin is coming back to the Bijou Theatre with the "Widow Jones" in March, to remain here for the rest of the season. Since leaving here she has been as far west as San Francisco, and "The Widow Jones" has been well received everywhere.

—"SANS GENE" IN HARLEM.—Manager Augustus Pitou's "Mme. Sans Gene" company will play its only engagement in New-York this season at the Harlem Opera House next week. Kathryn Kidder will be Sans Gene and Augustus Cook Napoleon.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Primrose and West's great minstrel company will appear at the Grand Opera House next week.

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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Gov't Food Report.
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THE NEW BRIDGE COMMISSION

ITS ENGINEER FAVORS SIX TRACKS ON THE STRUCTURE.

Four for Trolleys and Two for Steam Without an Expense Greater than His Former Figures.

Chief Engineer Leffert L. Buck of the New East River Bridge Commission yesterday reported in favor of six tracks on the new bridge—four for trolley lines and two for elevated roads—at a meeting of the commission held at 51 Chambers Street.

No action was taken on the report, owing to the absence of Mayor Strong. It was discussed, however, in secret, and will be in all probability acted upon at the next meeting of the commission. The following is the report:

I have the honor to report the result of the conferences not only with the engineers of the Brooklyn trolley lines, but also with Mr. Pearson and Mr. Knight, independent consulting electrical engineers of high authority, regarding the feasibility of operating trolley cars in trains under the control of the motorman of the leading car, the development of trolley cars to be expected in the future, and the provisions required to be made for them on the bridge. Mr. Knight's report is herewith submitted. Mr. Pearson will appear before you with his report to-day.

These reports agree in the opinion that at present there are no adequate means of running trolley cars in the way suggested. Therefore, if trolley cars are to be run across the bridge under present conditions, it must be singly, or with motor cars and three or four trailers. Under these circumstances it would be idle to think of carrying an adequate number of passengers during the crowded hours on one track. If trolley cars are to cross the bridge, at least two tracks in the direction of travel would be required.

Were there no elevated cars to cross the bridge, I am satisfied that three tracks for trolleys would suffice, because they could then be placed side by side, and two of them could be used during the crowded hours for passengers going in the same direction, while the third track could be used for returning as the empty cars. But as elevated tracks are also provided for, three trolley tracks could have no cross over without being side by side. Such arrangement would require the elevated tracks to be outside the trolleys, one on each side, in which case the elevated tracks would have no cross overs. On the whole, the best arrangement seems to be to place the elevated tracks in the middle, and to have two trolley tracks on each side of them. Then all could have cross overs whenever necessary.

With such an arrangement, I find that the live load over the whole bridge, (including the roadways and the footwalks,) under the present conditions of traffic, would not exceed 10,000 pounds per running foot of the bridge; but I prefer to provide for further contingencies by calling it 12,000 pounds per foot run, which is 3,000 pounds per running foot less than in my former approximate estimate.

I had assumed for a bridge of four tracks. Consequently I am of the opinion that the bridge can be constructed with six tracks at a cost not to exceed that of my former approximate estimate for four tracks. But if the width is limited to 118 feet the footwalks must be put above the carriageways. I would much prefer to have them outside the trestles and on the same level with the other tracks, because such arrangement would afford a better distribution of the weights upon the cable, and would be less laborious for pedestrians. It would cost no more, except for the right of way, to put them outside than to place them over the carriageways.

In this connection I would again suggest the advisability of removing all buildings, for the length of the bridge approaches, between Broome and Delancey Streets in New-York, and between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets in Brooklyn, and laying the cities use the space not occupied by the bridge for small parks. This would be a benefit to both cities; it would afford advantageous views of the bridge which could be obtained in no other way, and it would give much-needed breathing spaces in the most densely populated regions of both cities. It would also give the room needed for the storage of material during construction.

If this suggestion should be adopted, there would be no objections to putting the footwalks on the outside, and all danger from trolleys would be avoided. It may be that the Park Commissioners or other proper officers would co-operate with the Bridge Commission in obtaining this object.

The regular meeting of the commission was called to order at 2 o'clock by President Andrew D. Baird. It remained in secret session continuously until 4 P. M. Mayor Wurster was the last member to arrive. He reached the building in time to engage in an animated discussion which his fellow-members were carrying on regarding the capacity and strength of the bridge on the plans already laid down, and also whether the footwalks should be placed on a level with the bridge floor or put above the carriageways.

This matter was also laid over until the next meeting, when the engineer was requested to report upon what bearing such a matter in all its phases would have upon the cost of the bridge.

The next matter that came up for consideration was the question of devising some means to facilitate the financial workings of the board. The principal point involved in this matter is that, although the act creating the board provides for the appointment of a Treasurer, he has as yet no money to hold or to disburse.

It was deemed advisable to empower the Controllers of Brooklyn and New-York to place in the hands of Treasurer Richard Deeves a sum not exceeding $500 per month to pay for small purchases which are needed for immediate use.

On motion of Commissioner Deeves the engineer was requested to report at the next meeting the difference in cost between four and six railroad tracks with a walk for pedestrians overhead, the width of the bridge to remain the same.

If Engineer Buck's report is adopted next Wednesday he will at once begin to place caissons for a six-track structure, and contracts for the work of constructing the bridge will be given out as soon as it is possible to complete the plan and secure the consent of the War Department.

It was stated after the commission adjourned that Commissioner Salem H. Wales had changed his mind, and was in favor of six tracks.

"We are going to build a big bridge," was all the information the Commissioner would vouchsafe on the subject.

TRYING TO DEFEAT B. J. YORK

E. Clarence Murphy and Others Opposing Him in His Own Ward.

There is a big fight in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, to keep Bernard J. York out of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic Committee. Mr. York has taken a leading part during the past two years, and was one of the committee that endeavored to bring around harmony last Fall.

The delegates to the General Committee elect the Executive Committeemen. In the Ninth Ward there are twenty-seven delegates, and it takes fourteen delegates to elect an Executive Committeeman.

Seventeen delegates in the Ninth Ward met on Tuesday night and voted for ex-Justice E. Clarence Murphy, and eight for Bernard J. York.

Mr. York's friends were surprised yesterday when they learned that a combination was being made by ex-Justice E. Clarence Murphy, ex-Assemblyman Thomas Byrnes, and Thomas Farrell to defeat Mr. York.

The delegates will have another meeting, and Mr. York's friends will then endeavor to bring about a change, so that he can be returned to the committee where he has done such hard work for the past two years.

Ex-Justice Murphy says that he will not give in to any clique. He said that he was entitled to something and intended to have it.

"I haven't lost my popularity yet," he said to a reporter.

Ex-President Harrison Departs.

Ex-President Harrison left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock last night with his Secretary, Mr. Tibbetts. They took a cab for the Pennsylvania Railroad station, having secured accommodations on the midnight train for Washington.

Secretary Tibbetts said they expected to be in Indianapolis by Saturday.

The ex-President's stay in this city was apparently without political significance, but there is no telling what politics have been played in a quiet way within the last few days.

French Hand-made Lace Curtains

Louis XIV., Marie Antoinette, Cluny and Antique, on Grenadine or Net Centres, new patterns, prices per pair:

$3.75	Formerly	$8.50
$5.00	"	$10.00
$7.50	"	$15.00
$10.50	"	$22.50

About 40 patterns Louis XIV., Marie Antoinette and Cluny Sash Curtains:

$2.50	Formerly	$7.50
$4.50	"	$13.50
$6.00	"	$18.00
$7.50	"	$22.50

200 Pairs High-grade Swiss-made Muslin Curtains, beautifully embroidered, 30 different patterns, $3.75 per pair; formerly $5.50 to $9.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Ira Leo Bamburger, attorney for the Ice Palace Skating Company, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, filed with the County Clerk yesterday a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Ice Palace Skating Company. The capital stock is $225,000, and the company commences business with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are John D. Allen, Stuart St. Clair, Walter Spooner, Wolfe F. Falk, and Charles F. Gall.

The fifth and last lecture in the course given to the Emma Willard Association by Miss Ellen Harding Walworth on the subject of parliamentary practice will be delivered at the residence of Mrs. Charles E. Simmons, 762 Madison Avenue, at 10:30 this morning. The subject will be "Financial Management; Duties of Treasurer, Incorporation, &c."

—The Huguenot Society meets this evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. A paper will be read by Mr. Le Febre on "The Huguenot Patentees of New-Poltz," and a brief address will be given by Pastor Favre of France on the present condition of the French Huguenots.

—Mrs. William Postley of 131 West Thirteenth Street brought to Bellevue Hospital last night her friend, Lucy Saralbun of 106 Waverley Place, who came to this city from Cuba about five years ago, and had her confined in the insane pavilion.

—Chief Conlin yesterday issued an order directing all the roundsmen who have been ordered to be examined for promotion to Sergeantcies to report at Room 171, General Post Office, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for the examination.

—Recorder Goff has accepted the invitation of the Clan-na-Gaels of Massachusetts to lecture March 4, in Music Hall, Boston, on "The Life and Times of Robert Emmet."

—The Excise Board yesterday rejected the application of the Manhattan Concert Company for an excise license for Theiss's old place in East Fourteenth Street.

—The Commissioners of Accounts announced yesterday that they would resume their investigations into the Building Department this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Mrs. D. J. T. sends $5 and "L. M. H." sends $1 to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the Albert family at 542 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Brooklyn.

—Detective Sergt. Finnegan and Patrolmen Quinn and Tighe were yesterday accused by Capt. Kenney of the Adams Street Precinct of neglect of duty. They were on duty at the Times office in Chandler's music store at 306 Fulton Street was robbed by safe burglars. Commissioner Welles dismissed the charges. Edward H. Conklin, who has been a policeman two weeks, yesterday lost ten days' pay for being absent from duty without leave.

—Ellen Crowe, as administratrix of William Crowe, has obtained a verdict against the city, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for $980. The plaintiff owned the house at 11 Fourth Street which was sold for arrears in 1888, and which was allowed to become dilapidated and untenable. The jury gave the verdict, as the city should have cared for the property until it was redeemed by the owners.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a motion to frame issues for trial by a jury in the suit of John G. Ellis, as committee of the estate of Margaret McConnell, against Florence de Castilla, the Kings County Savings Institution, and Charles W. de Castilla, to determine the title to a sum of money held by the savings bank.

—The New-Utrecht Exempt Firemen's Association has been incorporated with these Directors: Thomas W. Harris, Herman Siefke, Jr., William B. Hatfield, Winant Van Wardell, Thomas F. Rogan, William F. Hopkins, John C. Rhoades, George Rilott, William Keegan, Burtis Van Hennick, William Goebel, Michael J. McNamara.

—The steamship James Tapi, lying at the foot of Columbia Street, has been seized by the United States Deputy Marshals, in pursuance of a suit brought against the owners of the steamship for $10,000 damages by Givolemo Artese, a longshoreman.

—Alois Bossert was arrested early yesterday morning upon the charge of forgery. There are thirteen complaints against him. He was held by Justice Steers in $1,000 bail. He is a son of Jacob Bossert, a hotel keeper in the Twenty-ninth Ward.

—Postmaster Sullivan yesterday transferred Superintendent Francis A. Morris from Station S to Station A, Superintendent John E. Lindmark from Station A to Station S, and Superintendent William C. Hopkins from Station C to Station A.

—During a fire in the three-story building at 295 Pearl Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Foreman Dennin of Engine Company No. 7 rescued Pauline Washington, twenty-five years old, a servant. The loss is estimated at $500.

—A reception will be given Mayor Wurster by the Federal Republican Club at 341 Union Street on Monday evening next.

Long Island.

—The Long Island Farmers' Club has elected the following officers: President—William W. Cocks of North Hempstead; Secretary—R. F. Titus of North Hempstead; Treasurer—John E. Backus of Newtown; Vice Presidents—Daniel J. Hegeman of Oyster Bay, T. V. A. Rapelyea of Newtown, John O'Donnell of Jamaica, Vincent Newman of Flushing, A. B. Denyse, and W. H. Cornwell of Hempstead.

—Thomas A. Harris Council, Order of American Firemen, of Whitestone, has elected the following officers: President—James F. Taylor; Vice President—John H. Wright; Treasurer—William D. Martens; Corresponding Secretary—George H. Martens; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Ryan; Directors—Adam Knab, Oliver Crooks, and Henry Wood.

—The Flushing Village Association has elected the following officers: President—John W. Weed; Vice Presidents—L. M. Delameter, Foster Cromwell, E. I. Smith; Recording Secretary—George W. Peck; Corresponding Secretary—Christopher Clark; Treasurer—F. S. Beecroft.

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When Sorosis Discusses Decorations,

and declares that one's good temper and artistic possibilities may be impaired by irritating combinations and unlovely tones in colors and fabrics, it makes one think.

There is a decorative studio on our seventh floor, where, with charming colors and materials all about, you may be able to think better. Also artists, who, if you wish, will see your rooms and help you think.

Long experience fits us to suggest just the right things in decoration.

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NEAR BROADWAY.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1836. ENTERED U. S. 1848.

48TH ANNUAL STATEMENT, UNITED STATES BRANCH—STATEMENT DEC. 31, 1895.

ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE	$1,752,000.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT BONDS	1,724,625.00
STATE AND CITY BONDS	266,400.00
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE	3,588,318.94
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS	415,291.15
ALL OTHER ASSETS	923,799.24
Total Assets.	**$8,670,434.06**

LIABILITIES.

UNADJUSTED LOSSES	$633,582.54	
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	4,722,733.96	5,356,316.50
Surplus.		**$3,314,117.56**

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman
JOHN A. STEWART, *J. E. PULSFORD,*
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, *EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,*
HENRY W. EATON, Resident Mgr. *GEORGE W. HOYT, Deputy Mgr.*

CITY AND VICINITY.

The association has passed a resolution opposing consolidation.

—The Health Officer of Flushing has been instructed by the Health Board to place hereafter placards upon every house where there is any infectious or contagious disease.

—The Glen Cove Dramatic Club is to give an entertainment in the Opera House next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of Seawanhaka Council of the Royal Arcanum.

—The Suffolk County Supervisors have decided to erect a new home for children at Yaphank, to cost not more than $5,000, and to be situated near the present home.

—A meeting of the citizens of Queens has been called for Saturday evening to favor the extension of a trolley line from Jamaica to that village.

—The annual report of the Oyster Bay Excise Board shows that there are seventy-nine saloons in the town. The fees from the saloons amount to $7,786.68.

—The new camp of the Sons of Veterans organized at Jamaica has been named the A. M. Wood Camp. It will be mustered in this evening.

—William P. Hammond, engineer of the Greenport Slectric Light and Power Company, was severely burned yesterday by escaping steam.

—A stereopticon entertainment for the benefit of the Sea Cliff library will be held in that village Saturday evening.

—W. B. Lester of Easthampton was injured yesterday by the breaking of a scaffold on which he was at work.

—The Union School at Easthampton has been closed because of the prevalence of measles.

Yonkers.

—The annual election of officers of the Yonkers Board of Trade resulted in the election of the following Trustees: William F. Cochran, E. K. Martin, Frederic Shonard, Norton P. Otis, John W. Oliver, William H. Doty, Philip Verplanck, George Rayner, William B. Edgar, John Bellows, Alexander Saunders, and William G. McAdoo.

—The Board of Trade has adopted a resolution heartily approving the legislative bill providing for the operation of through trains at certain hours of the day between Getty Square, in this city, on the New-York and Putnam Railroad, and Manhattan Railroad to Rector Street in New-York, and earnest

Thursday
January 23-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

YEAR'S FIGHT WITH VICE

Anthony Comstock's Annual Report About What He Has Done.

TONS OF BAD THINGS CAPTURED

Lottery Tickets and Green-Goods Circulars, Songs, Poems, Cards, Prize Packages Among Many Things Confiscated.

Secretary Anthony Comstock has submitted to the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice his report for 1895. It is very long, and deals strongly with many of the evils of the day, especially the publication and wide distribution of obscene and suggestive literature and pictures.

The report shows that in 1895, 17 persons were taken before Federal courts and 89 before State courts. Of these 1 was released by a committing magistrate, and 2 by juries. Forfeited bail bonds amounted to $5,000. The aggregate imprisonment was 17 years and 5 months. The fines amounted to $6,620.

Among the articles confiscated and destroyed were 196,000 lottery tickets, 30,985 lottery circulars, 3,000 green-goods circulars, 4,258 obscene pictures, 345 negative plates for making them, 260 packs of obscene playing cards, 4,297 circulars, catalogues, songs, and poems; 3,000 letters and packages in the hands of dealers, ready for mailing.

Thirteen lotteries were suppressed, 7 roulette lay outs were confiscated, as well as 14 gaming tables and machines; 121 prize packages and 280 envelopes for "the envelope game." One obscene play was suppressed. No newspaper was found to contain unlawful or obscene matter. The agents of the company traveled 14,900 miles outside of the city.

"In a word, 2,044 arrests have been made," says Mr. Comstock, in closing the statistical report, "and 19 tons of gambling paraphernalia, &c., and 47 tons of obscene matter have been seized and destroyed."

The report opens with an utterance of thankfulness to God that the society is still prosperous, and has carried on its work in spite of the attacks of its enemies. The year 1895, the report states, opened inauspiciously. Then there is a statement at some length about the charges brought against the society by "a green-goods swindler named Streep." Recorder Goff is spoken of in these words:

All efforts to secure justice for Mr. Comstock from Mr. Goff utterly failed.

The unjustifiable assault had been made without any notice to Mr. Comstock, and while he was absent from the city. Mr. Comstock had been deprived of all his personal rights, and had no opportunity of meeting his accuser face to face, to cross-examining him, or appearing by counsel. This perjured attack was made at the close of the session of the last day, but one, of the Lexow committee sessions, in a most sensational manner, and was followed the next day by unprofessional and unjust insinuations by Mr. Goff.

"A most false and infamous attack," "monstrous libel," "atrocious and unjustifiable attack," "malicious assault," are some of the strong terms used in the report regarding the "Streep-Goff charges."

"After the base assault had gone forth to the public it seemed almost to stop contributions to the society," continues the report. "This depressing condition lasted until about the middle of March, when our annual report was sent out, containing a full vindication of Mr. Comstock."

Soon after the report was sent a young man brought a contribution of $3,000 from an unknown friend, with the message, "Every one does not take stock in those assaults." "Our enemies and their false attacks have since dwindled into insignificance," the report says.

Attention is called with some pride to the conviction and sentence of Streep last December, and the report takes up more general subjects:

"Since the World's Exposition," it says, "certain evils have greatly increased. Pictures and photographs of naked women, exhibitions and photographs of living pictures of young women in flesh-colored tights, lascivious dances in imitation of those performed by heathen women upon the Midway Plaisance, and the denuding of the sacred form of women for advertising purposes have rendered stricter laws in the interest of public morality a necessity."

The failure of such legislation at Albany last year is laid at the door of Mrs. Burt, State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who said, "the matter originated with the ladies, and they wanted the credit." Her refusal to have Commodore Gerry's measure substituted for that of the union "practically killed both measures, and our efforts failed."

The bill has been again introduced by Senator Mullen. It prohibits exposing for sale or sending through the mails or giving to children quack medical pamphlets, or pictures of naked men or women, and also "bawdy exhibitions, now so common in low playhouses."

"In no year of our experience," the report says, "has there been so little gambling at policy, pool, faro, roulette, or other banking games, and bookmaking in this city. The conviction of a number of gamblers in the early part of the year and the wholesome administration of the new Board of Police Commissioners and new Chief of Police has had a most salutary effect.

The report says the society promptly stopped the spasmodic attempt to start petty lotteries with watches, bicycles, merchandise, and slot machines. It gives importance to the seizure of the tickets and effects of the "Little Havana Lottery" in June.

The Legislature is condemned for its remissness in making a law against gambling at the race tracks, to enforce the constitutional provision.

The expenditure of great sums of money for educational institutions is praised, but the people are warned that they should also take heed of the morals of their children. "The foes that assail the young," it is declared, "are insidious and deadly, and creep in unseen by parent or teacher."

Instances are given where harmful books and photographs have been found by mothers and teachers in the hands of young boys and girls. Books were sent to a number of young girls in some of the select schools of this city, their names having been taken, it is believed, from the catalogues of these institutions. Other books were sent to boys at school.

A Western librarian is quoted as saying, "Under the guise of articles on art, pictures are given which seem well fitted to prepare the young to enter houses of shame, and which, I presume, are popular in such institutions."

The arrests of a number of "smut publishers" in various States as far West as Illinois, and confiscation of matter about to be sent through the mails, with the condemnation of the Judges upon the offenders, are set forth.

Severe comment is made on the Excise Board, before which the society last year took the case of a Bowery saloon keeper, arrested for having obscene pictures in his place.

It would seem utterly useless to take cases before the board, as we are advised by their counsel that though we prove a man guilty of the charge, yet it is discretionary with the board to convict or not.

The sensational newspapers are also condemned. "The inconsistency of many daily newspapers is apparent," says the report. "They seem to gloat over every form of social scandal and publish minute details of revolting crimes, often drawing upon imagination to add spice to the story.

"It is a fact, sustained by overwhelming evidence, that whenever a newspaper publishes the details of any particular crime or writes some sensational story about some particularly scandalous subject or gives a minute description of how some person committed suicide, almost immediately there will appear in different parts of the country crimes, scandals, or persons taking their own lives after the very example of the story.

"The harvest of youthful criminals during the past year is fearful to contemplate. The courts have been thronged in every State with boy felons, who, in many instances, have been led to commit felonies through the influence upon their minds of stories of bloodshed and crime."

New Deputy Tax Commissioners.

Former Assemblyman Robert Miller was yesterday appointed Deputy Tax Commissioner by the Tax Commissioners, and Theodore Weston of 14 West Forty-eighth Street was appointed to a similar position.

Mr. Miller will take the place made vacant by the election of William Sohmer as Register, and Mr. Weston will succeed John H. Conway, who was dismissed on the charge of having mutilated public records.

MR. DEPEW HAS A BUSY DAY

He Has Luncheon with Lawyers, Calls on the Governor and Visits the Lawmakers.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—This was Chauncey M. Depew's busy day. He was a visitor in the Senate Chamber this morning, and held numerous levees. On motion of Senator Burns, the privileges of the floor were granted Mr. Depew.

Members of the State Bar Association gave Mr. Depew a luncheon at noon.

In the midst of the reception of committee reports in the House the Speaker invited Chauncey M. Depew to a seat at his right hand. Mr. Depew had entered the chamber alone, and was immediately recognized in the crowd and greeted by the Speaker. On motion of Mr. O'Grady the House took a recess, and Mr. Depew was introduced to the House by the Speaker. Mr. Depew said:

This is as unexpected as it is appreciated. It is a difficult matter to address the Assembly of the State of New-York when there is no question before the House except the speaker. I look upon this body, and the membership of it, with more interest and affection than anything in the world, because in early youth my career in public life and interest in public affairs began as a member of the Assembly of the State of New-York. The days pass, friendships are formed, and yet the recollections of the things that occurred to me when here are the pleasantest of my life. This is a great State—an empire in itself—and its Legislature commands more of the attention of the country than any other body except the National Congress.

I look upon the beginning of a career in the New-York State Legislature with greater respect than I would any other starting point in the history of a public man. Such a career attracts the attention of the country to a man's ability. Sitting here this morning, I have had a pleasing instance presented of your deliberation and judicial impartiality. No more serious charge could be made than against a Judge charging him with misdemeanor in his high office, and that those charges should be made, considered by a committee composed of representatives of both great parties, and the na report so unanimously agreed to and adopted, and the ermine cleaned of its spots without fuss or debate, or any of those things which mark strict partisanship, is an indication that this House can be relied upon for an honest administration of the State's affairs. Gentlemen, I thank you for this great distinction at your hands.

The members of the House were then introduced individually to Mr. Depew.

Mr. Depew, after leaving the Assembly Chamber, went to the Executive Chamber, and for six or seven minutes engaged in a personal chat with Gov. Morton. At the end of that time the Governor arose from the Executive chair and invited Mr. Depew to accompany him into the inner sanctum, where the talk was continued behind closed doors.

COURSE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

THE LAWS RELATING TO GRADUATION TO BE AMENDED.

Regents of the State University Will Probably Recommend Several Important Changes.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Examinations Committee of the Regents of the State University held a conference to-day with Dr. Raymond of the Long Island College Hospital and Dr. W. G. Tucker of the Albany Medical College, as representatives of the medical schools, to consider proposed amendments to the law pertaining to the requirements in point of preliminary education for applicants for medical degrees.

Drs. Raymond and Tucker discussed with the committee the merits of the proposed amendments.

The following are the principal amendments:

Applicants for admission to the licensing examination must have studied medicine not less than three full school years of not less than nine months each, including three satisfactory courses of at least six months each in three different calendar years.

This will permit students to graduate at the close of the third school year without being compelled to wait, as the present law provides, until the expiration of full thirty-six months.

New-York medical schools and New-York medical students shall not be discriminated against by the registration of any medical school out of the State, whose minimum graduation standard is less than that fixed by statute for New-York medical schools.

A medical school may matriculate conditionally a student deficient in one or more subjects of the preliminary education requirement, provided the deficiency be made up before the student begins the second annual medical course counted toward the degree.

Students may be allowed to graduate under the conditions which prevailed at the time they began the prescribed study of medicine, without limit as to date of graduation.

All medical student certificates granted before this act takes effect may be accepted without limitation as to date of graduation as meeting the preliminary education requirement for degrees.

All matriculants after Jan. 1, 1897, must secure forty-eight academic counts, or their full equivalent, before beginnig the first annual medical courses counted toward the degree, unless conditionally admitted, when the deficiency must be made up before the student begins the second annual medical course counted toward the degree.

The committee will probably report at once in favor of the introduction in the Legislature of a bill embodying the amendments.

JUSTICE PRYOR SCORES POLICE METHODS

The Taking of Ryan's Picture for the Rogues' Gallery an Outrage.

Justice Pryor delivered an opinion from the bench in the Supreme Court yesterday as to the forcing of all kinds of persons arrested to have their pictures taken for the Rogues' Gallery.

Michael Ryan was arrested several days ago, charged with having committed an assault in New-Jersey in May last, for which he is under indictment. The case was brought before Justice Pryor on habeas corpus proceedings to have Ryan released.

Ryan submitted an affidavit in which he stated that when he was taken to Police Headquarters, Capt. O'Brien ordered him to sit for his photograph for the Rogues' Gallery. Ryan said that he demurred, when O'Brien called four policemen, who knocked him down, and, after he was overpowered, forced him into a chair, where his photograph was finally taken.

"This conduct on the part of the police was outrageous," said Justice Pryor, "when the charge against him was merely one of assault. It is worse than outrageous; it is brutal."

Justice Pryor said that he would not discharge the prisoner, for whom it was claimed that he was held without warrant of law, but that he would admit him to bail in $1,000. He also said that if the police insisted on keeping the photograph of Ryan in the gallery he would entertain a motion to have it removed.

CONTEST OVER JOHN C. ELY'S WILL

His Estate Worth $300,000—Widow and Son Bring Suit.

In the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the contest over the will of John R. Ely was begun. Mr. Ely died at 345 Halsey Street, and left an estate valued at $300,000. He bequeathed half of his residuary estate to his son, Henry D. Ely, of Tariffville, Hartford County, Conn., and the other half to his widow, Phebe M. Ely, and his other son, George C. Ely.

George C. Ely is now in a private sanitarium in Amityville, where he was committed by Justice Bartlett at his own request. Mrs. Ely and her son George are contesting the estate on the ground that the testator was insane when he wrote the document.

John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank, testified that he had witnessed Mr. Ely's signature to the will, and believed that he was insane at the time and up to the time of his death. Mr. Jenkins said he did not think his life was safe unless his eyes were on Mr. Ely at any time during the last fifteen years of his life. The case is still on.

Set A-Fire by a Kerosene Lamp.

BALDWINS, L. I., Jan. 22.—A kerosene lamp exploded in the house of Aaron Pettit, in this village, last evening, and set fire to the building. The only source of water for the firemen here is the millpond, and as that was frozen over they were unable to cope with the fire. The loss, $1,500, was covered by insurance.

MISS BARTON'S MISSION

She Starts for Constantinople to Relieve Suffering Armenians.

TO MAKE AN APPEAL TO THE SULTAN

Members of the American Red Cross Society Say Farewell to Her on the Steamship New-York.

The flag of the International Red Cross Society fluttered in the breeze from the mizzenmast of the steamship New-York of the American Line as she backed out from her wharf yesterday morning on starting on her trip to Southampton, England. It was displayed thus conspicuously in honor of Miss Clara Barton, the venerated President of the American Red Cross Society, who is a passenger on the steamship.

Miss Barton is on her way to Constantinople, her mission being to succor the suffering Armenians and to distribute among them the relief funds which have been contributed for that purpose in this country. She is accompanied on this mission by Dr. J. B. Hubbell, Field Agent of the American Red Cross Society; George H. Pullman, her private secretary; Miss Lucy Graves, stenographer and typewriter, and Ernest Mason, who will act as interpreter.

Miss Barton and those who accompany her on her mission arrived from Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The party was met at the foot of Liberty Street by Mrs. Charles H. Raymond and a committee representing the New-York Society of the Red Cross, among whom were Dr. Gottlieb Steger, Miss Bettina Hofker, Sister Superior of the Red Cross Hospital; Dr. A. Monae Lesser, and S. E. Barton, a nephew of Miss Clara Barton. The members of the party were at once taken to Delmonico's, where a breakfast was given in their honor by Mrs. Raymond. Among those who were present at the breakfast were Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Mr. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul General, and Mrs. Olarovsky, Dr. Lesser and Mrs. Lesser, Miss Myrtis Barton, a cousin of Miss Clara Barton; C. H. Cotirell, Mrs. Harriett Reed of Boston, Col. Richard Hinton, Mrs. S. E. Barton, and Mrs. C. P. Cross.

At the breakfast Miss Barton talked about her projected trip to Armenia. From Southampton, she said, she will proceed immediately to London. Thence she will go to Paris, Geneva, Baden-Baden, and Vienna. From the Austrian capital she will go direct to Constantinople, where the headquarters of the relief movement will be established. In England, France, and Germany she will consult the heads of the Red Cross Societies in those countries, and at Geneva she will receive the benefit of the advice and counsel of the heads of the international society, with the view of intelligent co-operation in the movement for the relief of the suffering Armenians. Miss Barton said that it is proposed, should occasion require it and permission be given, to erect post hospitals at Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, and at Trebizond and Sansoun, on the Black Sea.

Miss Barton told her friends that her trip is due to her desire to investigate for herself the reasons which actuated the Sultan in his opposition to the members of the Red Cross Society going to Armenia to distribute the money subscribed to ameliorate the sufferings of the people in Armenia. She is anxious to make a personal appeal to the Sultan to withdraw the interdiction as promulgated by the Turkish Minister in Washington, Mayroyent Bey.

When Miss Barton and her party reached the steamship New-York they found a large number of friends and well-wishers on board, to wish them godspeed on their errand of charity. Among them were Hagop Bogdian, Secretary of the Boston Armenian Relief Society, and M. H. Gillesian, Secretary of the United Friends of Armenia, both of whom are native Armenians, and are now residents of Boston; Arsham Andonian, the Rev. H. K. Samuelian, an Armenian clergyman; S. Kebabian, and several other native Armenians, who are interested in Miss Barton's mission. There was also a large delegation of members of the Red Cross Society of New-York among the visitors. A large basket of roses was sent to Miss Barton, as a tribute of respect from Armenian resident in this city, and there were also other floral offerings from friends. Miss Barton held a reception in the ladies' saloon, and all pressed forward to shake hands with her and wish her success.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who asked her for information as to her plans, Miss Barton said:

"I really have no definite plans. I had intended to go direct to Constantinople, but I think now that it would be better for me to stop at London, Paris, and Geneva for consultation with the Red Cross authorities at those places. It may be three weeks before I reach Constantinople. I cannot tell until I reach Constantinople what I may be permitted to do. Of course, I shall consult with United States Minister Terrell before taking any steps whatever. I hope to enlist his sympathies, so as to facilitate my application to the Turkish Government.

"There is no bravado in this trip. I am going simply as the agent of the charitable people of this country to distribute the funds which they have contributed for the relief of the distressed Armenians—not only to relieve suffering Christians, but to feed the hungry and succor the distressed of all denominations who may be found in need. I cannot understand why this has been interdicted by the Turkish Government, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire or wish to antagonize the authorities in the places which I am about to visit. I am simply a woman bent on a humane and difficult mission, and I therefore ask for assistance and not opposition. I depreciate everything that has been said and written denouncing the Turkish Government. I have never joined in these attacks upon the Sublime Porte. They do no good, and are calculated to increase the difficulties of my mission. I have never said, as reported, that I would get funds to the Armenians whether the Sultan liked it or not. Such statements as this have greatly mortified me.

"I appreciate fully that I have undertaken a delicate and difficult mission, and if the newspapers will kindly state my position truly they will help me greatly. To say that I am going to carry out my intention despite of the Turkish authorities only hinders what I have in view."

Dr. Hubbell said that the party will strive to show the Sultan that the Red Cross Society always maintains strict neutrality, and that in the present mission the party is entirely friendly to him and his Government.

"We have received no word from Minister Terrell as to the nature of the reception we may expect at Constantinople," continued Dr. Hubbell. "Should Miss Barton succeed in winning the friendship of the Sultan, she will send for the funds that have been raised in America by the Armenian Relief Society. We go with no official letters from Secretary Olney, the Secretary not desiring to commit the United States Government in our behalf or seem to take sides in the controversy so far away."

The New-York sailed soon after 11 o'clock, and Miss Barton and her companions stood at the rail waving farewell to their friends on the pier until the beautiful steamship was out of sight.

At a meeting of the National Armenian Relief Committee yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted approving the action of the American Red Cross Society in sending a mission to Turkey and expressing the hope that the aid of the International Red Cross Society may be enlisted in the effort to obtain the consent of the Turkish Government to the proposed work of relieving distressed Armenians. The resolutions also state that the committee will continue the work of collecting funds throughout the United States. "In case the Red Cross Society," the resolutions say, "is officially excluded, which we do not anticipate, an arrangement has been made by which the National Committee is able to give assurance that all sums shall reach the sufferers through other responsible agencies."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Baltimore arrived at Mare Island yesterday from San Francisco. The Olympia sailed to-day from Kobe for Nagasaki. The Detriot arrived at Pagoda Anchorage, near Foo-Choo, to-day.

DISPUTED OVER THE ARCHITECT

Controller Fitch and Police Commissioner Andrews Have Some Words Respecting Work for a New Station House.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the Mayor's office yesterday, there was somewhat of a war of words between Controller Fitch and Commissioner Andrews of the Police Department. The controversy was over the matter of selecting a consulting architect for the new Charles Street Police Station. The board approved the plans of John Dufais last September, with the understanding that some other man be put in charge as constructing architect. Bruce Price was named for this work.

The reason for this precaution was that Mr. Dufais was not known to the members of the board, and it was thought wise to associate with him an architect of National reputation, as the new building was to cost $100,000.

Afterward the Police Commissioners passed a resolution, making Mr. Dufais the supervising architect, on the ground that, as his plans had been accepted, it was a matter of justice that he should be supervising architect. They objected to a consulting architect, as that would entail an extra expense of $5,000, which they deemed unnecessary.

At the meeting yesterday, Police Commissioner Andrews asked the Sinking Fund Commissioners for authority to go ahead with the work. Controller Fitch reiterated that Mr. Dufais was not known to any of the members of the board, and that, on this account, they thought it wise to get a consulting architect.

"We think that it would be an unnecessary waste of money," said Commissioner Andrews.

"You are taking on yourself the duties and prerogatives of this board," said the Controller.

"This board is trustee for all city property, and as long as I am a member, I intend that it shall remain so. We intend to oversee the building of that station, even if it costs $10,000 more. Mr. Dufais may be a very good architect, but, unfortunately, he is not known to us. This board has selected Bruce Price to be associated with Mr. Dufais. You, without consulting this board, in the face of our conditional approval of the plans, made by resolution Mr. Dufais supervising architect, ignoring this board altogether."

Commissioner Andrews said he did not understand that the approval had been conditional.

Controller Fitch thought the case was very plain, and after much discussion the Controller, Alderman Olcott, and City Chamberlain McCook were appointed a special committee to investigate the matter and report as to the plans.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis made a report to the effect that he could secure proper quarters for his department in the American Tract Society Building for a yearly rental of $25,000. The Commissioner now pays $26,178, and besides has to hire elevator men, cleaners, boiler men, engineers, and general help, whereas, under the new arrangement, he will save at least $4,000 a year on these items. The matter was referred to Controller Fitch, who said he thought he could get the quarters for $22,500.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Commission, through its counsel, submitted to the Sinking Fund Commissioners the plans for the new bridge, and the approaches to the bridge. Recorder Goff drew attention to the fact that the act of Congress authorizing the building of the bridge distinctly stated that the bridge must be 155 feet in the clear at high tide in the centre, and 145 feet at the tower on each side, whereas the Assembly bill of this State made the height in the clear 150 feet, and made no provision for the height of the towers. The Recorder said that he thought the matter should be fully gone into, so that there could not possibly be any conflict of authority. He said the first step should be toward proper legislation. He also said that both the Congressional and State acts should coincide, so that the bridge company could find no loophole through which it could alter the plans or specifications for the bridge after they had been approved.

Alderman Olcott said that the plans submitted provided for the building of the bridge upon the heights and measurements of the Congressional act. The matter was laid over until to-morrow.

APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC FOR AID

The New-York Kindergarten Association Needs $5,000.

Among the many charitable institutions which are doing effective work in aid of the poor of this city is the New-York Kindergarten Association. In the darkest places in the tenement district it is well known. It has helped many poor children to rise above their surrounding conditions. It now needs aid. Hamilton W. Mable, its President; Mrs. Kate Douglass Riggs, its Vice President, and Mrs. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., its Secretary, have sent out the following appeal:

The New-York Kindergarten Association appeals to the citizens of New-York, and especially to the women of New-York, for generous and immediate aid.

The association supports fifteen kindergartens—most of them at the very doors of the tenement houses. It has carried on this work for years, and has, besides, brought about the establishment of nine other kindergartens in the public schools.

It gives the only thing—education—which can safely be given.

At its annual meeting Dec. 3, 1895, two women gave it $1,500. Another has since given it $1,000. It must have $5,000 more for the year ending June 30, 1896. If it does not receive now this money, or assurances of it, it must close early in the coming year its kindergartens on Bleecker Street, on East Seventy-second Street, on West Thirty-fifth Street, on Rivington Street, on Broome Street, on West Fifty-fourth Street, and on East Seventy-sixth Street.

To support a kindergarten for fifty children for one year, with two teachers, costs $1,400. A kindergarten supported in this way from year to year can be named after the donor of the money, or in memoriam of any one the donor may choose.

A gift of $100 constitutes the donor a life member. The annual dues are $5. The smallest and the largest contributions will be thankfully received. Checks should be sent to Alfred Bishop Mason, Treasurer, 10 Wall Street.

The association pays no salary to any officer and employs no paid collectors. Every dollar it receives goes directly for the benefit of the little children of the city.

Will not the women of New-York, as well as the men of New-York care for the children of New-York and help us? And will they not help us now?

CALLED ON THE FIREMEN FOR HELP

A Supposed Lunatic Wanted to Rescue an Invisible Woman.

Fire Captain Callahan and his men of Engine Company No. 41, at 2,801 Third Avenue, were aroused early yesterday morning by a man who asked for help because there was a woman on his roof. They went with him to 3,339 Third Avenue, where he stopped and pointed excitedly to the roof, saying, "There she is. She's falling."

The firemen could not see anything at the place to which he was pointing and came to the conclusion that the man was a lunatic and had him arrested.

At the station house the prisoner said that he was Frank P. Morris of 3,339 Third Avenue. He talked incoherently about people sitting on his bed and following him wherever he went.

In the Morrisania Police Court Morris told Magistrate Crane that he heard the woman on the roof calling for help, and that he went for assistance to take her down. Morris was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his mental condition.

Thirty-nine Prisoners Arraigned.

Thirty-nine prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as the result of the raids made Tuesday night on Peterson's concert hall at 284 Eighth Avenue, Rosenthal's saloon at 429 Sixth Avenue, and the Hotel Manlo, of which Burtonstein is the proprietor, at 101 West Twenty-eighth Street. Burtonstein, Peterson, and Rosenthal were each held in $300 bail, and the other prisoners were fined $5 eacn.

Posting Applications for Citizenship.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Jan. 22.—On every telegraph pole, and in every public place in this village, notices are posted giving the names of applicants for citizenship. This is in accordance with an amendment to the Constitution which requires Town Clerks to post in conspicuous places the names and occupations of all applicants for citizenship.

MARRIED IN HOBOKEN

Sidney Beresford Pickhardt and Lillian Clower Kelsey.

PARENTS OBJECTED TO THE ACTRESS

She Is a Descendant of the Woolseys of England—Millions Involved in the Outcome of the Marriage.

Hoboken, that classic town across the river where clergymen sometimes eke out a modest living by dispensing beer, has ever been a Mecca for young engaged couples who wish to get married without having the fact become known to the general public, and to enjoy their honeymoon in a quiet, unobtrusive manner.

The Rev. J. Rudolph, who presides over the German Evangelical Church, 606 Garden Street, is known to some extent as a parson who will "tie the knot" and say nothing about it.

The last ceremony he performed in which the contracting parties were of more or less prominence was on Oct. 24, when he married Sidney Beresford Pickhardt to Lillian Clower Kelsey. The latter was several years ago recognized as an actress of considerable ability. She played with Booth, Kate Claxton, and Charles Stevenson, and was leading lady in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company for some time. She left the stage about two years ago and shortly afterward met Mr. Pickhardt, who won her love. They were engaged nearly a year before they were married. During that time Miss Kelsey was abroad spending most of her time at Woolsey Manor, near London, her family being direct descendants from the Woolseys of England. They have the documents in their possession to prove their claim.

Young Pickhardt is the second son of Wilhelm Pickhardt. The latter was a wholesale dye merchant in this city, and amassed a fortune of $10,000,000. He spent much of his time abroad. About twenty years ago he started to build a house at the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue which was intended to eclipse the marble palace of A. T. Stewart. The foundations cost $100,000. After he had imported a fifty-thousand-dollar organ for the house he altered his plans and employed new architects and builders. He did this several times, and finally completed the house in 1889 at an expense of $1,000,000. The house has since been sold at A. H. Matthews for $472,000. Mr. Pickhardt also owned a great estate at Berghausen, Germany, and an immense tract of land in the Adirondacks, where he maintained the Wildbrook Stud Farm.

There survive Wilhelm Pickhardt his widow and five children, four boys and one girl. The latter is now attending boarding school. The estate of $10,000,000 is to be divided among the five, although for the present, it seems that the mother has control of the money. It was in this manner that the fact of young Pickhardt's marriage came to light, as he has to get his checks cashed at a grocery store. He and his wife are living at 115 West Ninety-sixth Street in a first floor flat. Immediately above lives Mrs. Barr, Lillian Kelsey's mother, and her second husband, Mr. Barr.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called there yesterday to verify the report it was intimated that Mrs. Wilhelm Pickhardt was not aware of her son's marriage, and that she would probably be displeased when it came to her ears. As she makes out the checks for all the children and controls the money it was thought that she might use this privilege to cut off her son in his allowance, and possibly try to annul the marriage. It was for this reason that the marriage has been kept secret.

Mrs. Barr did not care to say much about the matter yesterday.

"I have heard," she said, "that the Pickhardts do not fancy the marriage, and I, personally, do not care to become involved in the matter. Young Mr. Pickhardt, I only know, made violent love to my daughter, and, after a year's engagement, married her. They left the house here without saying anything to any one, and returned late in the evening that they had been married and were coming home. It was a love match, pure and simple. They have lived here quietly since their marriage."

Mrs. Barr has the marriage certificate, signed by the minister and two witnesses, and behind this the Kelseys are fortified in case any attempt is made to prove the marriage illegal.

Young Pickhardt is twenty-eight years old and lives a life of leisure. Like his father, he is well known at several clubs, where he spends much of his time. His wife is a handsome woman, of charming manners and many accomplishments.

UNION COLLEGE MAY GO TO ALBANY

Plan to Have the Institution Removed from Schenectady.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Mayor Thacher has called a public meeting of citizens for Saturday night in furtherance of his project to move Union College from Schenectady, where it has existed for more than one hundred years, to this city. J. Newton Fiero will preside, and representatives of business interests and the learned professions will be present.

President Raymond of Union will either be present or send a letter favoring the plan. It is understood that the Trustees of the college favor the transfer. It is the purpose of Mayor Thacher to form some plan for legislation Saturday which will provide for the carrying out of the project.

Union College is part of Union University, whose Medical and Law Schools and the Dudley Observatory, are in this city. The project if carried out is to place the university building in the western part of the city and have all its departments together. Mayor Thacher made the removal of Union College the issue of his campaign last Fall.

The plan is to have a law passed to allow Albany City to bond herself for $1,000,000 for the purpose of advancing education and then use the money to bring Union College here.

WHO OWNS THE FURNITURE?

Jury Fail to Decide in the Clark-Wilkinson Suit.

The replevin suit brought by Mrs. Anna Clark to establish her claim to $4,000 worth of furniture, which she had seized in the house of Mrs. Anna Wilkinson, 51 West Forty-fourth Street, was continued before Justice Dugro in the Trial Term of Part III., Supreme Court, yesterday.

The case grew out of the alleged sale of 117 and 119 East Thirty-second Street, known as "The House of all Nations," by the plaintiff to the defendant, and the subsequent retraction of the sale and the setting up of the defendant in the Forty-fourth Street house. Mrs. Clark claims that the furniture in the last named house was to be paid for, while Mrs. Wilkinson claims that it had already been paid for by that part of the purchase money which had been turned in on the sale of the Thirty-second Street house.

Abraham Hummel, counsel for the defense, called witnesses to prove that the defendant was given the furniture as her own property, and the case went to the jury, which failed to agree, and was discharged.

Militia Officers Commissioned.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin today issued a commission to Bertram M. Clayton, the first Captain of the newly organized Cavalry Troop C of Brooklyn. A commission was also issued to-day to George D. Russell as Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

The Adjutant-General's department today granted a full and honorable discharge to Lloyd W. Francis, who has resigned his position as Captain of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York City.

UNJUST, MR. HARBURGER THINKS

Talks with the Mayor About the Anti-Saloon Decision—Fewer Saloons the Better, Mr. Strong Says.

Excise Commissioner Harburger called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and talked with him on the question of closing the 1,500 saloons situated within the two-hundred-feet limit of churches and schools, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Harburger talked about the "vested rights" of the saloon keepers, and said that if he could get an "enabling act" through the Legislature he would be able to save the business of at least 1,500 dealers in this city, and 5,000 more in other parts of the State. Mr. Harburger did not say that the enabling act that he talked so much about had been suggested by others some days before he suggested it.

The Mayor treated the Commissioner tenderly. He said: "If you do get that bill through, Julius, and if it affects this city only, and comes to me for approval, it may be that I will have to disapprove of it."

"You know I am in favor of reducing the number of licenses in this city."

"I know you are," said Mr. Harburger. "It is not the first time we have differed, nor will it be the last."

Mr. Harburger argued against the injustice of closing the saloons within the prescribed limits.

"It would be as great an act of injustice," he said, "as if nine out of a dozen wholesale dealers in dry goods should combine to close up the other three."

The Mayor smiled, and said: "The cases you speak of are very different. My business—the dry goods business—injures no one. It makes nobody crazy, nor does it fill almshouses and penitentiaries. The business you defend does all these things, and the more we contract and reduce it the better, in my opinion, it will be for the people of the City of New-York. According to your report to me your board licensed 9,100 places for the sale of liquor during the last year. This is far more than is necessary. We can stand a reduction of half that number, and why not begin with closing the 1,500 saloons within the two-hundred-feet limit of churches and school houses. None of these ought to have been relicensed, according to my view of it."

CHICAGO GAS COMPANIES IN COURT

The Corporations Which Desire to Incorporate Will Make a Fight—Law Will Be Tested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Chicago gas companies, with a majority of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company's certificates, extinguished, have thrown down the gauntlet and propose to fight their intended reorganization and consolidation scheme through the courts.

At the several secret meetings of the principal companies Monday, it was voted by the holders of the proxies on a majority of the stock to merge the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, Consumers' Gas Company, Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, and the People's Gaslight and Coke Company into one, to be known as the People's Consolidated Gaslight and Coke Company. A messenger was dispatched to Springfield on a late train with an application for license to incorporate the last-named company. Secretary of State Hinrichsen refused to issue it on the ground that the law made the consolidation illegal. No other result was expected, and at once preparations began for the fight in court to obtain the license.

It will be in the nature of an application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus on the Secretary of State to secure the incorporation license. In the proceeding the question of the companies' right to consolidate will necessarily be decided by that final tribunal. The contention, as is known, is based on the statute of 1872.

DUTY OF THE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Should Deliver Leases to the Legal Holders of Oyster Lands.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission recently wrote to the Attorney General stating that the old Board of Fish Commissioners granted a number of franchises of lands under water for the purpose of shellfish cultivation, and they were duly recorded, but the duplicates were not executed and delivered to the persons entitled to receive them.

The present Fisheries Commissioners asked the Attorney General if they have authority to execute and deliver such franchises and leases. In an opinion on the question written to-day, Attorney General Hancock says:

"I am of the opinion that the duties of the former board regarding contracts for leasing lands for shellfish cultivation are subrogated to the present board, and if such contracts were in accordance with the law at the time they were made, and full performance on the part of the lessees was made to entitle them to leases, the present board has not only the authority to execute and deliver the leases thus granted, but I deem it their duty to do so, to protect the vested rights of the lessees."

ARCHBISHOP KAIN'S PALLIUM COMING

Arranging for the Investiture and for Cardinal Satolli's Visit.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A cablegram from Rome to Archbishop Kain announces that the pallium, the insignia of his archiepiscopal rank, is on its way to St. Louis. The Papal messenger, Bishop Shanley of South Dakota, will arrive here Tuesday.

The Archbishop, it is said, will call a meeting of the clergy to make arrangements for the invitations of church dignitaries to the ceremony of investiture. The event will probably be postponed until May.

The local Catholic clergy will meet to-morrow to arrange for the approaching visit of Cardinal Satolli. The Cardinal will come West in February. He will open the Catholic Winter school in New-Orleans Feb. 16, and go to New-Mexico the week following.

RECEPTION AND DINNER TO GOV. GRIGGS

Theta Delta Chi Fraternity Will Honor New-Jersey's Executive.

The Theta Delta Chi Graduate Association of the City of New-York, of which Willis S. Paine is President, has tendered a reception and dinner to Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey, a member of the fraternity in the Phi Chapter, class of '68. The reception and dinner will be held at Delmonico's Feb. 14. Delmonico's string band will furnish music, and the songs of the fraternity will be sung by the members.

Requests for tickets or information should be sent to Rudolph Tombs, Jr., 93 Nassau Street. Gov. Griggs has been an active and influential member of the fraternity since his initiation in 1868.

The Poultry Show Comes Next.

Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 4, and continuing until Saturday, Feb. 8, from 9 A. M. until 10:30 P. M., the Madison Square Garden will be occupied by the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association.

Secretary Crawford reports from the list of entries which closed Tuesday, that the best showing of American and foreign birds that the association has ever made will be given in the forthcoming show. Over 5,000 entries have been made. Regular awards and the special premiums together amount to $6,000.

There will be several special features in the show, and the price of admission is 50 cents.

Capt. Schultz to Stay on the Boat.

The order issued by the Police Commissioners Tuesday, transferring Capt. Schultz from the patrol boat to the command of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, was rescinded yesterday. Chief Conlin decided to let Schultz stay where he is. Sergt. Stephen P. Brown, of Acting Inspector Cortright's office, was made Acting Captain of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Brown

accord with Mr. Scott on the exclusion of Staten Island from the proposed municipality.

COLD COMFORT FROM MORTON.

The Governor Refuses to Discuss Consolidation with the Antis.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Morton to-day declined to commit himself in any way to the ideas of the Kings County men who are opposed to consolidation. They called on him in a body, and told him emphatically that they were opposed to consolidation. His reply was so chilling that some characterized it as a "turn-down."

"These questions are all before the Legislature. I do not see that they are before me yet," said the Governor, in tones so mild and with a smile so insinuating that the delegation was disarmed at once. The Brooklyn men, however, when they had gone away, and had had time to think it over, could not come to any other conclusion than that they had failed to impress the Chief Executive.

Among those in the delegation were Senators Wray and Brush, Assemblymen Waldo, Brennan, Audett, Perkins, Wagstaff, Wilson, and Forrester. They announced through Senator Wray that they were divided into two groups, one headed by Senator Wray and the other by Senator Brush.

"Then," said the Governor, "you're not come as one man."

"No," said Mr. Wray, "we do not, but still we are not in favor of the consolidation bill as it stands at present. That bill is in direct contrast to measures favoring home rule in cities. The people of Brooklyn appreciate that the matter is of such great interest to them that they must have a voice in it. At the election, where the consolidation of the two cities was decided upon favorably by the people, there had been Constitutional questions pending. The Democrats, prior to election, gave voters instructions to vote against all propositions, while the Republicans gave instructions just the reverse. The consequence was that the Constitution was carried with the consolidation proposition, because the people were afraid if they voted against the proposition they would record their votes against something their party wanted. The people of Brooklyn really voted against consolidation, and it was the people of the country towns who carried the proposition through."

"Well, gentlemen," interrupted the Governor, "it seems to me that your mission should be with the Legislature, instead of the Governor."

"That is so," said Mr. Wray; "but we considered that, as you were the recognized leader of the party, we ought to express our ideas to you."

Mr. Brush then stated that, in his opinion, the people in Brooklyn were against consolidation now, whether or not they had ever favored it.

Again the Governor stated that the matter was one for the consideration of the Legislature, and the delegation bade him good-day and departed.

The arguments for and against consolidation will be continued in Brooklyn Friday and Saturday of this week. That provides for another week's delay.

SENATOR WRAY'S BILL AGAIN.

Provision Made for a Charter Commission and an Election.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator Wray (Rep.) of Brooklyn to-day introduced in the Senate his Greater New-York bill of last year, which failed of passage. The bill is one prepared under Mr. Wray's own direction and provides for the preparation of the proposed charter and the submission of the charter to a vote of the people next year.

The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint three persons, residents within the territory proposed to be consolidated, but outside of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn are each to appoint three Commissioners, who, together with the Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are constituted a commission to prepare a charter for the consolidated city.

The commission shall hold public hearings during the progress of their work and shall prepare and file with the Secretary of State, on or before the 15th day of September, 1896, a report to the Legislature containing a plan for uniting and consolidating in one city and under such form or forms of government that shall be therein provided for, the territory designated in the bill in the form of a propjosed charter for such city.

Such proposed charter shall provide for a uniform rate of assessment and taxation throughout the consolidated territory, and shall also make proper provision for the uninterrupted prosecution of the class of public works in the City of Brooklyn now within the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works of that city. The Secretary of State shall immediately thereafter cause to be printed 100,000 copies of the report, and shall deliver the same to the Commissioners for distribution in the territory affected by this act.

The Commissioners shall prepare an epitome or synopsis of said proposed charter, stating briefly the main provisions and terms of consolidation, and shall cause the same to be printed daily in at least five newspapers published in the City of New-York and in at least one newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn, and as often as may be, not less than once in each week, in newspapers published in the territory affected outside of such cities from the 1st day of October, 1896, until and including the day on which the next ensuing general election shall be held.

At the next general election there shall be submitted to a vote of the duly qualified electors of the territory affected the question of the acceptance or rejection of such proposed charter. Within ten days after the votes upon said question of consolidation shall have been canvassed and returned the Secretary of State shall make and file in his office a certificate of the result of said vote of each city, county, village, town, or part of a town included within the proposed consolidation.

The compensation of each Commissioner, other than the Mayors, shall be at the rate of $10 per day, to continue not longer than Nov. 1, 1897. All other expenses shall not exceed the sum of $50,000, and shall be fixed or allowed by the commission, subject to the approval of the two Mayors. The money required to meet these expenditures shall be paid to the treasurer of the commission, one-third by the City of Brooklyn and two-thirds by the City of New-York.

BROUGHT SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN

Seguranca Lands Members of the Crews of Three Vessels.

The Ward Line steamer Seguranca arrived yesterday and brought Mate Smith and nineteen of the crew of the British steamer Yoxford, which ran ashore on Alacrane Reef Jan. 5 while bound from Port Limon for Vera Cruz with a cargo from Mediterranean ports.

The reef on which the Yoxford struck is sixty-five miles from Yucatan, the nearest land. After a day spent in jettisoning the cargo, the water gained so rapidly upon the men at work in the hold that it was thought prudent to abandon the ship. Accordingly, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, four boats were launched and all hands embarked and started for Progreso. The sea was calm and good progress was made, but the mate's boat, with twelve on board, became separated from the others during the night, and made land at Telchac, twenty-seven miles from Progreso. A schooner gave them a passage to the latter place, where the found Capt. Horsley and the remainder of the crew.

There were also on board the Seguranca four seamen of the Norwegian barkentine Borghild, which capsized at Alvarado, Mexico, Jan. 12, during a norther. The vessel had discharged her cargo and was proceeding down the coast to load, when she was struck and capsized. All hands were saved, but the vessel became a complete wreck.

Two shipwrecked seamen of the schooner C. W. Jones, which was wrecked on the bar at Santa Anna, also arrived by the Seguranca. The C. W. Jones was bound from Santa Anna for New-Orleans with a cargo of mahogany. She was proceeding to sea in charge of a pilot, and struck the bar heavily, causing her to spring a leak. She was beached, but was afterward totally wrecked by a norther.

Sudden Death of an Artist.

Alfred Perkins, an artist, was found dead, yesterday afternoon in his apartments in the Hotel Jefferson, 106 East Fifteenth Street, where he also had his studio. He was lying on his bed partially dressed. His death is attributed to heart disease. He had been staying at the Hotel Jefferson about five months. Before that he was at the Glenham Hotel, but nothing is known there of his history or friends. At the Hotel Jefferson it was said that none of his friends were known, as the artist had been very uncommunicative while a guest there. He was about fifty-five years old.

LAWYERS DISCUSS LAW

Papers Read and Discussed by the Bar Association.

REVISION OF COURT RULES WANTED

Recommendation Made to the Legislature—Mr. Whitaker Elected President — The Other Officers Chosen.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The State Bar Association convened in the City Hall to-day for the annual business session. The meeting opened with the annual address of President William H. Robertson of Katonah.

Mr. Robertson presented a short history of the Bar Association and the work accomplished in the reform of laws. "The Bar Association of New-York State," he said, quoting Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, "if it had no other title to fame, the stand it has taken with regard to two or three questions of public interest and with regard to the appointment of two or three men at different times would have vindicated its right to existence and established its claim to recognition and to the admiration of the community by those very acts.

"Since the incorporation of the Bar Association," he continued, "nearly all the reforms by statute or the organic law of the State have been made through its suggestions and efforts. The good work it has already done is an earnest of greater usefulness in the future."

In commending the law of 1895 pertaining to the admission of applicants to the bar, he said: "The association has long been of the opinion that a rigid and uniform rule should be applied to all applicants, not only as a matter of justice to applicants, but as a matter of protection to litigants. Students now recognize the fact that the standard of admission to the bar has been materially raised, and the educational effect of the board's work is already apparent to them and will very soon be felt and appreciated by the public also."

The President gave considerable attention to the necessity of relieving the Court of Appeals from its great stress of work. He pointed out the necessity of restricting the number of appeals either by legislative enactment or other means.

Henry Wynans Jessup, A. M., LL. D., read a paper entitled, "Are Directors of Corporations Held to a Sufficient Accountability?" Mr. Jessup said that in American corporations there were two classes of Directors. One class had merely nominal relations with a company. The other class was composed of Directors who assumed entire control of the company's business.

Mr. Jessup continued:

In Continental Europe these two classes of corporate Directors are differentiated as to their functions as well as their accountability. What we call a stock corporation is in France styled "société anonyme," or an anonymous company or society. Such companies organize with two classes of Directors—the one actual managers, the other mere mandataries, with specified and limited functions.

A careful examination of the general corporation law and stock corporation law convinces me that the amendments necessary to carry the Continental scheme into operation would be few and simple. At first sight in appears like a revolutionary change, but in reality it is not such. The courts already differentiate corporate Directors and hold them to varying degrees of liability, according to their activity of function. Thus I suggest nothing more than an embodiment in our statute books of rules of equity, and the addition of such efficient modes of procedure as shall afford speedy redress for the injuries that stockholders and those dealing with the corporations, as well as the public, may have sustained.

Richard L. Hand of Elizabethtown, N. Y., delivered an address on "Preparation for the Bar." He said, in part:

There seems to be no room for doubt that the number of ill-advised young men crowding into the profession is too great. The demand cannot equal the supply, and a large portion of them must soon be stranded on some desert coast, where little better than starvation will be their fate. Every one of these candidates for admission to our ranks is brought into personal relations with some of us. We are supposed to know them, to have some real judgment as to their character and familiarity with their progress and attainments.

Let us see to it, so far as in us lies, that no candidate shall seek for admittance to our ranks with the base idea that a lawyer may ever profane the temple of justice with cunning traps and sophistries, or win success by base devices and tortuous ways; may incite litigation, assist fraud, and bully ignorance and weakness, to be hailed by the vulgar crowd as smart and well to his income. But that the deepest motive of his heart may be that his time, thought, labor, be given to perfecting that noble science of the law, upon which must rest security of property, enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—the very foundation of social progress.

Ex-Senator John J. Linson of Kingston, who was formerly a member of the State Statutory Revision Commission, read a paper on "Some Needed Improvements in Our Statutes and in State Making," and Prof. C. G. Tiedman read a paper on "State Decisions as Affected by the True Distinction Between Dictum and Decision."

Eldridge L. Adams of Rochester read a paper, taking for his subject "Legal Procedure in England."

He said that statistics recently presented to the American Bar Association show that nearly one-half of the questions decided by our courts are questions arising out of disputes as to the proper method of bringing before the Court the merits involved in the original differences, and are in no way those of the substantive rights of the parties in litigation, and that 38 per cent. of the cases in the courts of appellate jurisdiction of this country are reversed upon questions of procedure.

New-York makes no better showing in this respect than Texas or Nebraska, but is just about up with the average. There is something radically wrong with the system which makes such a state of affairs possible. The fact is that in all our systems of procedure, code, or common law, there is too much of formality, too much of technicality, too much of inelasticity. The science of statement is deemed of more importance than the substance of right. In revising the code of civil procedure the systems of practice of other countries should be studied.

He suggested the following propositions to the question of code revision:

First—That the matter of revision of the code should be put in the hands of two or three of the ablest members of the profession, and under the supervision of an Advisory Council of Judges.

Second—That such commission should make a thorough study of the procedure in other States and countries, and especially of that in England and her colonies.

Third—That the statutory provisions should be confined to within a very brief compass, and all details of practice should be shaped in the form of rules of court.

Fourth—That the rules of court once adopted should be in the hands of a joint commission of Judges and members of the bar, and that no amendment thereof should be made, without the approval of the commission.

Ex-President Fiero offered a resolution to the effect that the Bar Association recommend the passage of an act calling upon the Legislature to designate the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and the presiding Justices of the several Appellate Divisions as a commission to revise the rules of the courts and select from the Code of Civil Procedure whatever statutes the commission deems in its judgment should be rules of practice, and further provide for the revision of the Code of Civil Procedure to conform with the section so eliminated. This was carried.

The revised Monroe doctrine as reported in the Senate was discussed and criticised as a violation of the established policy of the United States, and as likely to lead to much international trouble.

Moorfield Storey of Boston, President of the American Bar Association, who was called upon for an address, declared in the course of his remarks that the United States needed not one foot more of territory than it already has, and that it also has matters enough to dispose of without seeking other trouble. True patriotism, he said, consists in opposing the present inclination to the fostering of a war spirit.

The following officers were elected: President—Edward G. Whitaker, New-York; Vice Presidents, First Judicial District—Walter S. Logan; Second District—Edward T. Lovatt; Third District—Edwin A. Bedell; Fourth District—John D. Wendell; Fifth District—Ceylon H. Lewis; Sixth District—John B. Stanchfield; Seventh District—Charles T. Saxton; Eighth District—John E. Pound; Secretary—L. B. Proctor; Treasurer—Albert Hessberg; Corresponding Secretary—Amasa J. Parker, Jr.; Executive Committee—Gilbert R. Hawes, Robert C. Alexander, Elihu Root, William H. Robertson, Irving Brown, Charles F. Cossive, James A. Betts, Charles J. Buchanan, B. G. Parmenter, Grenville M. Ingalsbee, Jeremiah Kern, Charles M. Davison, A. B. Steele, Elon R. Brown, G. S. Piper, Francis R. Gilbert, John A. Reynolds, Albert F. Gladding, Nathaniel Foote, Charles McLouth, Fred W. Noyes, Porter Norton, S. H. Lincoln, and Tracey Becker.

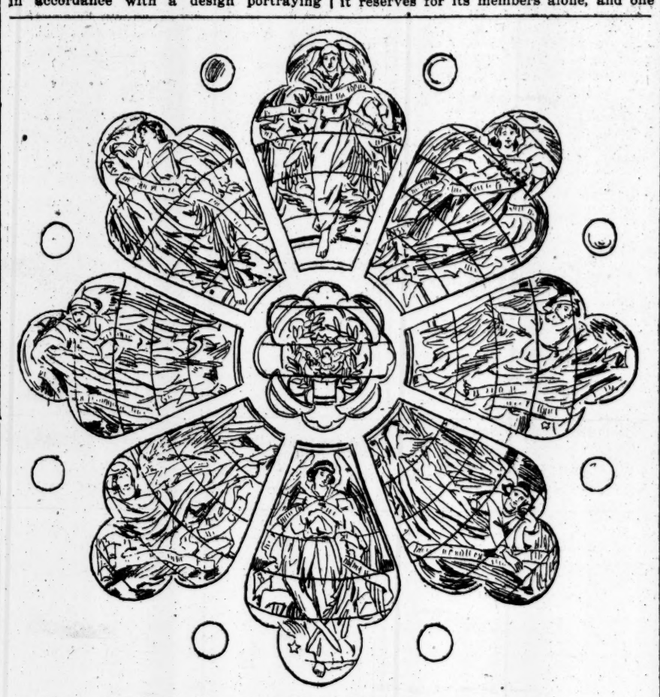
A BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL WINDOW

Frederick Wilson's Design for Calvary Church at Summit, N. J.—Figures Typical of the Beatitudes.

The usual problems offered to the decorator are easily solved, if for no other reason than because in the past he finds examples that are safe guides, but once in a while the conditions are such that the artist or decorator is compelled to make an entirely original solution.

Of all forms of windows, the wheel or rose is probably the easiest to fill with colored glass, provided it can be treated in pure ornament, but the moment a figure or figures are called for, it becomes difficult to compose them properly so as to harmonize with the circular form of the rose. This is commonly overcome by placing between the spokes of the wheel or tracery of the rose medallioned figures.

In Calvary Church, at Summit, N. J., the architect, Mr. Condon, has introduced an enormous wheel window at the west end of the church, which has been made a memorial to the late Mrs. Easton. The Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company were called upon to fill it with Favrile glass in accordance with a design portraying



Wheel Window for Calvary Church, Summit, N. J.
Designed by Frederick Wilson, the Eight Figures Representing the Beatitudes.

the eight Beatitudes, personified under the form of angels, each angel filling the entire space between the spokes of the wheel.

The designer, Frederick Wilson, has reached a solution of the problem which is at once artistic and at the same time in harmony with the architectural lines of the window itself. The figures are so arranged at different angles, as to give the feeling that they are all in motion, directing their flight to a given point, and yet never suggesting that they are falling.

An artistic idea is one thing; a literary idea another, and the last does not, as a rule, lend itself to a pictorial rendering. The Beatitudes are a case in point. They hold the same place in the New Law that the Decalogue does in the Old, and, dealing, as they do, with the fundamental lines of the Gospel of Christ, are purely abstract definitions of principles, and in no way are they pictorial. Yet, the artist of this window has been successful, more so than could be expected from the theme, in translating the Beatitudes into the language of the illustrator.

He has placed in the centre of the window, or hub of the wheel, the sign of man's salvation, garlands, with the laurels of victory and the lilies of purity, which partially conceal the crown of the Ecce Homo, which is laid upon the cross. Over all hovers the Holy Spirit; symbolized by the dove. Radiating from this centre are the eight spokes of the wheel, and in spaces between Mr. Wilson has posed his angel figures against a background of deep blue divided into concentric circles by bands of yellow, and finishing at the circumferences in deep and rich tones of red. In that way he has brought together in three colors which symbolize the virtues, Faith, Constancy, and Love, that are necessary in order that man may make the Beatitudes his own.

The angels fill very largely the space in which they are placed, and are distinguished one from another, not only by the emblems which they carry, but also by scrolls upon which are inscribed the words of the Beatitudes.

The graceful pose and motion of the figures, the depth and richness of the color obtained, are indeed marvelous, and once more show what a high artistic point can be reached by employing Tiffany Favrile Glass in the construction of a colored window.

"ANGEL DANCERS" BAND GROWING

Huntsman Has Twenty-eight Men, Women, and Children with Him.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Jan. 22.—Persons living in the vicinity of the farm where Mnason T. Huntsman and his band of "angel dancers" live fear an outbreak of disease. The band has, in the past year, been increased to twenty-eight persons.

There are but ten rooms in the house. Of the band, nine are males and nineteen females, including two children. It is said the nine men sleep in the attic of the house, three in a bed. How the women are distributed is not known, but the small rooms must be as crowded at night as a Bowery lodging house.

The members of the band eat no meat, eggs, milk, tea, coffee, or fish. Nothing save what grows in or on the ground may be eaten. Liquors of all kinds are forbidden.

The band guards its secrets, and if there have been any more scenes similar to those which originally gained the band the name of "Angel Dancers," no intimation of them comes from the house.

Old Herman Storms is still at the house. The members of the band claim that he is all right, but stories to the contrary are heard occasionally. It was said he had been confined in a room for three days recently by his daughter because he failed to obey one of the rules of the band.

Storms appeared before the Mayor today and asked protection, claiming he was being badly used. Storms deeded the house and farm to his daughter Mary, one of the followers of the Mnason creed, four years ago, on condition that he would be cared for as long as he lived.

There are two indictments against Huntsman, and some against other members of the band.

Paid Clerk McDonald's Shortage.

Carter, Hughes & White, counsel for Theodore F. McDonald, former clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday paid into the Controller's office their check for $5,105.60, the amount of McDonald's shortage in the court moneys. The money will be turned over to the City Chamberlain.

Dr. Ralph Opdyke's Statement.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to make the following statement in reference to the case of the late Courtlandt Babcock: I positively did not remove any dressings placed by Dr. Smith, as stated in some of the papers of Monday. I added simply sufficient additional bandages to prevent further hemorrhage from the wound. Nor did I, in any way, disturb the patient. His head alone was gently raised by me, only sufficiently high to place dressings over the wound. I found his condition so serious that I made no attempt to remove him to the hospital. Again, I did not make a discourteous remark to any of the family present.

To these assertions, made by me, the three police officers who were present at the time will testify.

As to the relations existing between me and Dr. Smith, who did not arrive until after the death of the patient, I am quite sure they were of the most pleasant nature. This has been already confirmed by Dr. Smith himself in his letter to the press. RALPH OPDYKE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1896.

NEWSPAPER-MAKING ART

N. G. Osborn Talks to the Brooklyn Civitas Club.

STANDS UP FOR HIS PROFESSION

How Country Journalism Differs from That of City—The Former Must Be More Personal and More Cautious.

The Brooklyn Civitas girls, in the regular course of municipal training they are giving themselves, came yesterday to the subject of newspapers and newspaper people. Norris G. Osborn of New-Haven, a newspaper man of that city, acted as coach, and gave an informal talk upon the subject.

The club has already given some thought to the newspaper upon those days which it reserves for its members alone, and one young woman has even gone so far as to read an "Arraignment of the Newspaper," as Miss Edna Doughty, the President, announced in her opening remarks. Mr. Osborn told the Civitas that the newspaper was not such a bad thing, and, while there was room for improvement, the move to better conditions was well under way.

"The newspaper of to-day," said Mr. Osborn, "is essentially realistic, sometimes materialistic, and even melodramatic; but, like the realistic novel in France and its prototype in England, is rapidly passing away. Newspapers have changed since the time when Benjamin Franklin set his own words and then printed them, using his foot to work the printing press.

"We have now machinery which can do almost everything but talk. I sometimes think it would be well if they could write.

"There are disadvantages in both the old and the new methods. There was no flexibility in that in use in Franklin's day. There is danger of too much flexibility now.

"There is a growing independence in newspapers. I do not know that I can recall a paper in New-York, New-England, or what we call the Eastern States which would be called partisan, and which sacrifices everything to its politics. I believe the public schools are largely responsible for this.

"I am very much in favor of newspapers treating high offices and their incumbents with respect. A man may not represent your party, but when elected he stands for the highest symbol of American character."

Mr. Osborn does not carry his ideas of independence into the make-up of the smaller country papers. The individual and personal element is too strong there, he seems to think.

"Country papers," he went on, "are very much restricted. A paper such as mine—my paper would be called a country paper—has to work on different lines. Know everybody—everybody knows me. If I make a mistake, I am very sure to know it immediately. If I do anything good I never know it. If you are connected with a country paper and wish social or political consideration, you must be careful not to tread on any one's toes.

"If you don't like the newspapers you may know that you are responsible for them—not this club, but the community. If you will not accept sensationalism you will have a better menu offered you.

"The question is often asked, 'What do the public want in a paper?' I am often surprised at what they take. I do not know what they want. To criticise a paper because something in it does not suit you is narrow. It is written for many classes of people. It must be masculine and virile in character.

"The charm of newspaper writing is its impersonality; if there is a name signed to it it is spoiled. There has never been a satisfactory definition of a newspaper man. He has fewer hobbies, and is more untrammeled socially, than other men. His strong point is a knowledge of human nature. I smile when I hear people say they are not correctly reported, for I know generally that they are. The words have a different meaning in type.

"I have great respect for a reporter. People should remember that he has no personal axe to grind. He asks questions your friends would not. They ask a little and surmise the rest."

Mr. Osborn believes in the newspaper woman, and says she has taken some of the higher parts of newspaper work, but he is undecided about her ever becoming a strong all-around reporter.

He closed his remarks with an expression of faith in a higher position to be given the newspaper and newspaper man, and to be deserved by both.

Miss Pilcher, Miss Wooden, Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, Mrs. Edward Vernon, Miss Marie Planten, Mrs. A. Bryan Alley, Miss Carol Tomae, Miss Ada Glbb, Miss Elizabeth Packard, Mrs. Lothrop L. Sturges, Mrs. Vincent Leeser, Miss Florence Guertin, and Miss Maud Huttman were the hostesses of the afternoon.

College of Pharmacy Alumni Ball.

The alumni and friends of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York held a reception and dance last evening in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. It was the first of a series to be given during the season. Representatives from nearly all the large drug firms were present.

On the Reception Committee were Herman A. Graeser, Frederick Hohenthal, Nelson S. Kirk, M. J. Costine, and H. Jewett McKellar. They wore blue bows to distinguish them from the Floor Committee, which consisted of Charles T. Cubit, H. C. Yager, Harry Heller, C. H. Carter, and S. S. Shears. The latter wore bows of white ribbon.

The gentlemen who arranged the ball and looked after its success were Julius Tannebaum, William H. Ebbitt, Adolph Henning, Arthur C. Searles, John Oehler, Rudolph Gies, George Burger, George C. Diekman, M. D., Ewen McIntyre, William A. Hoburg, Jr., Thomas M. Davies, Eugene F. Lohr, and Timothy B. Breen.

Dancing did not begin until quite late. A collation was served at midnight. Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band furnished sprightly music for the occasion.

No Boston Consolidation This Year.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The cities and towns within a radius of ten miles of Boston will not be consolidated this year. The new county proposed by the report of the Metropolitan District Commissioners will not be created by the present Legislature.

The Committees on Metropolitan Affairs and Counties sitting jointly, after the hearing to-day, in executive session, unanimously voted to refer the matter to the next General Court.

HEARINGS ON THE "BAT" SHEA BILL

Legislative Committees Listen to Arguments on Senator Mullins's Measure—Case Postponed in Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Codes Committees of the Senate and House both heard arguments to-day on Senator Mullins's bill, allowing an appeal by the people in capital and other cases where a new trial is reversed on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and allowing the defendant to appeal from an order denying a new trial moved on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Senator Grady, before the Senate committee, said he had sent the bill to the criminal Judges and the District Attorney of New-York, and insisted that they be heard from, and, if desired, a hearing granted before the bill was acted upon.

George B. Wellington of Troy said that no appeal was possible under the code as it stands at present, and that there should be a right of appeal in such cases.

Senator Grady said nobody was deceived by the statement of the general nature of the bill, and he wished to submit the radical departure in procedure to the Judges of the New-York criminal courts, whose views he believed to be valuable. He had appealed a motion for a new trial in the case of Edward Hovey, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and the Court of Appeals said that an appeal would lie.

Senator Coggeshall said the bill was probably framed to meet the exigency of the "Bat" Shea case, and asked Senator Grady if Shea could appeal if a new trial were denied him. Senator Grady said Shea could appeal, but that the people could not appeal if a new trial were granted to Shea.

Senator Mullin said the bill was drawn with reference to the "Bat" Shea case, and that there was no use of disguising the fact. He felt that the people would believe that a strong blow had been dealt to the stability of our judicial institutions if a new trial was granted to Shea. There would be more confidence in the decision of the Shea case, if it were not by a single Judge, that is, there should be a review. He was willing to vote for the bill and take the consequences. Senator Grady reiterated his request for delay until he heard from New-York City.

Mr. Wellington said the Shea case would be heard Saturday, but that probably the decision would not be handed down until next week.

The committee, in executive session, decided to take up the "Shea" bill next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Before the committee of the Assembly Senator Tibbits stated that while he was not a lawyer, the bill was a fair one and supplied a legal necessity which the laws did not now provide for. The Senator called upon Deputy Attorney General Kisselburger, who, he said, would explain the merits of the measure.

Mr. Kisselburger stated that as the law now stood, there was no appeal from an order granting an appeal in criminal cases. Such a condition was working an injustice. A criminal had no right to appeal from the decision of a Judge upon a motion for a retrial, even if there was new evidence discovered. Neither did the people have a similar right to appeal. The law should be amended, and that as soon as possible.

The argument on the application for a new trial for Shea, which was to have been heard Saturday before Justice Mayham, of the Supreme Court, at Schoharie, will not take place. Galen R. Hitt, one of the attorneys for Shea, this afternoon received a telegram from Judge Mayham, saying: "My son Don died in Florida this morning. I cannot hear Shea case under any circumstances."

Mr. Hitt has not yet determined what course will be pursued.

"A GARBAGE CASE IN COURT"

Col. Waring Makes a Statement About Arrest of a Saloon Keeper.

Under the heading of "A Garbage Case in Court," Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, issued the following statement yesterday:

The premises of a man who keeps a saloon on the east side were inspected on the 19th of November last by Officer Hamilton of the Board of Health on the complaint of Foreman Caton of the Department of Street Cleaning. He found a receptacle on the sidewalk overflowing with mixed ashes and garbage, and a quantity of the same on the sidewalk. Nothing had been removed for four days. Quick notified the bartender to separate the material, or have it removed at once. He inspected it again on the 20th, and found that nothing had been done. Inspecting it again on the 23d, he found three barrels full of mixed material, and more on the sidewalk. He then arrested the saloon keeper and took him before Magistrate Crane, who reprimanded the prisoner, remarking that the man seemed to object for experiment, and told the prisoner that he regretted exceedingly having to hold him in $100 bail for General Sessions.

The case was called in the latter court Dec. 15. The saloon keeper failed to appear, his bail was forfeited, and he was arrested on a warrant. When brought to the bar, he pleaded guilty, but was adjudged too drunk to plead. He was brought up two hours later, but, being still drunk, was committed to jail till Dec. 20. The case was postponed until Jan. 16. Counsel was assigned to him, and the contention was made that,

"First—Ashes, meat, bones, bread, vegetable parings, &c., constituted garbage in the meaning of Section 95 of the Sanitary Code." This was overruled by the Court.

"Second—That Section 95 of the Santary Code forbade the mixing of garbage with the ashes, but as the barrel put out was a garbage barrel, and as he had only mixed ashes with garbage, he had not violated the law." This was ruled out by the Court.

The saloon keeper then pleaded guilty. The counsel, in changing the plea, said he hoped the Court would take into consideration the fact that the prisoner's recognizances of $100 had been forfeited, and that the defendant had already spent two days in jail.

The Court replied that it would consider the fact that his bail had been forfeited, that he had had to be arrested on a warrant, and that he had spent two days in jail because he appeared before the Court in a disgraceful condition. That would all be taken into consideration in imposing a fine of $10 or three days.

This report is published because of the publicity given to Magistrate Crane's rebuke to this department for onpressing "poor men."

GEORGE E. WARING, Commissioner.

MAYOR WURSTER'S CABINET COMPLETE

Two Excise Commissioners Named in Brooklyn—Praise for Leaders.

Mayor Wurster yesterday completed his Cabinet when he reappointed Joseph C. Hacker of the Twenty-first Ward, and appointed James Gascoine of the Twenty-eighth Ward Excise Commissioners. Mr. Hacker has been an Excise Commissioner for two years. Mr. Gascoine takes the place of George B. Forrester of the Tenth Ward.

Mr. Gascoine was a candidate for Mayoralty honors last Fall, and at the Republican City Convention he was nominated, and in placing him in nomination it was said of him:

He tilled the sandy soil, and where once stood a farm now blossoms 500 houses, due to his enterprise.

Mr. Gascoine was indorsed for the Excise Commissionership by the Rev. Eugene P. Mahoney of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, the Rev. Frederick Kurtz, German Evangelical Church; the Rev. Charles W. King, Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church; the Rev. N. Hubbell, Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. C. M. Porcile, St. Francis de Sales; the Rev. J. A. Hartnett, President of St. John's College, and the Rev. A. Gunther, Reformed Church of Jesus.

THE STATE FARMERS' CONGRESS

A New Organization Formed by New-York Agriculturists.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The representatives of the several societies of farmers of this State, in session in Geological Hall here today, perfected a general organization to be known as the New-York State Farmers' Congress. A constitution and by-laws to govern the body were adopted.

The object of the congress is stated to be to provide unity of action and concentration of effort among the various farmers' organizations of the State. Annual meetings are to be held in Albany on the third Tuesday of January of each year, and three delegates may be elected from each local organization, while the presiding officer of each shall be a delegate ex officio. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Assembly bills for good roads introduced by C. J. Smith. These bills are held to provide a comprehensive system of highway improvement, and at less cost than the present assessment for road improvements.

A resolution providing for a ship canal from the Hudson to Lake Ontario was introduced and referred. B. W. Striker of Allegany was elected an additional Secretary.

STARK'S FINE BILLIARDS

Averaged More Than Ten at the Balk Line Game.

STILL LEADING IN THE TOURNAMENT

Four Interesting Games Played Yesterday—Oakes Defeated Townsend Handily—Dr. Ranney Beaten by Dr. Jennings.

The amateur billiardists are doing good work in the handicap tournament at Daly's Academy, and the general scoring is likely to eclipse anything ever yet witnessed at an amateur competition.

Early yesterday morning J. Byron Stark gave a rare exhibition of his powers with the cue. In the twenty-fifth inning in his game against Dr. Miller he got the ivories under splendid control, and rolled up button after button until he reached the splendid bunch of 53. This, it may be mentioned, is the highest run ever accomplished by an amateur in any tournament of a three-ball balk-line game, and his average of 10 10-26 has never been approached by any player in the same class. Stark has now won six games in the tournament, and should he win one more his defeat is impossible. On the other hand, should he lose all the remaining games he will tie the best of his opponents.

The first of the afternoon games was between Keeney and Gardiner, the former proving the victor handily by a margin of 34 points. The other game of the afternoon was anxiously watched, and great things were expected of Townsend, but the St. Joseph's crack seemed to have gone to pieces again, and played as he did at the commencement of the tournament, and fell an easy prey to Frederick Oakes of the New-York Athletic Club. The "mercury foot" candidate played a good, cool game, and not a few of the New-York Athletic Club rooters encouraged him in his efforts.

The evening game, between Dr. Jennings of the Crescent Club and Dr. Ranney of Union League Club, was very tame, the Crescent man being declared the winner.

It was announced that E. Jacobs would present a seventy-five-dollar dress suit to the player scoring the highest unbroken run during the tournament.

FIRST GAME.

Stark (270)—0 1 8 23 0 6 0 8 20 11 10 18 3 0 3 1 1 22 2 0 7 5 33 17 53 8. Total—270. Highest run—53. Average—10 10-26.

Dr. Miller (240)—6 0 0 1 1 0 5 3 4 1 5 3 0 1 1 44 0 3 16 7 1 17 8 4 7. Total—138. Highest run —44. Average—5 13-25.

SECOND GAME.

Keeney (240)—13 25 1 0 1 2 9 1 7 21 25 1 1, 2 8 1 0 0 1 2 6 2 4 0 1 7 0 16 1 0 1 3 0 4 0 0 0 2 2 14 5 1 3 10 6 1 1 1 1 7 11. Total—240. Highest run —25. Average—4 86-51.

Gardiner (250)—3 1 1 7 9 1 0 5 0 7 0 7 4 18 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 23 10 8 2 2 0 4 1 2 0 19 0 1 3 0 20 8 0 0 1 2 18 3 5 2 0 1 2 1. Total—206. Highest run —23. Average—4 6-50.

THIRD GAME.

Oakes (220)—9 1 0 14 11 3 2 0 2 3 3 5 4 1 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 3 16 0 1 8 9 8 13 4 2 3 9 5 7 1 0 0 0 1 11 14 0 8 5 10 3 2 2 1 7 0 3. Total—220. Highest run—16. Average—4 4-54.

Townsend (325)—2 6 18 6 4 0 16 1 1 1 11 13 1 3 1 0 3 3 0 2 6 0 1 0 5 3 0 37 1 0 4 4 17 24 2 15 12 2 0 0 4 4 4 0 2 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 10 0. Total—253. Highest run—37. Average—4 4-53.

FOURTH GAME.

Dr. Jennings (200)—9 2 0 2 2 1 0 9 0 1 3 1 0 0 1 3 1 1 3 0 0 1 2 0 14 5 12 4 0 1 2 12 11 0 8 13 29 2. Total—200. Highest Run—29. Average—5 20-36.

Dr. Ranney (210)—0 3 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 4 0 0 3 2 9 5 1 1 0 0 4 2 2 1 1 4 1 4 19 0 0 0 5. Total—96. Highest Run—13. Average—2 25-85.

Referee—E. Kirby, Brooklyn.

WORK AND MURPHY WIN.

Close Match Shot on the Westminster Kennel Club Grounds.

George Work and Edgar G. Murphy shot a match against H. Yale Dolan and J. K. Palmer, at the Westminster Kennel Club yesterday. Work and Murphy won by one bird.

Each man shot from the thirty-yard mark at 100 birds, with 50 yards boundary. The birds were a fine lot, and out of the 400 shot at, 67 got away.

Yale Dolan was the first to face the traps, and his bird, a scorcher, got away unhurt. Murphy's bird died out of bounds. As Work and Palmer killed, the score was tied at the end of the round. Dolan missed his second bird, and this put his side behind, but the score was tied in the sixth round through Work making his first miss. The contest was a remarkable one from its closeness all the way.

At the end of the twenty-fifth round the score was: Work, 22; Murphy, 21. Total—43. Palmer 22; Dolan, 20. Total—42. All four did poor work in the second twenty-five, and with the match half over, the score was: Work, 42; Murphy, 42. Total—84. Palmer, 41; Dolan, 39. Total—80.

In the third twenty-five Murphy lost six birds, and with the match three parts over, the score was: Dork, 64; Murphy, 60. Total—124. Palmer, 63; Dolan, 61. Total—124.

In the last quarter of the race Palmer made a desperate fight to win, and Murphy, too, shot better than he had done previously. Dolan, however, missed six birds, and thus let Work and Murphy win by one bird. Following is the score:

George Work—2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Higher.

HIGHER CABLES AND FIRMER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Easier—Coffee Lower.

There was increased activity in the wheat market, and prices made a substantial gain through the better reports from the West, while cables were higher, foreign houses bought freely, and local shorts covered. Provisions were quiet, and generally lower. Cotton was easier, and had only a local trade. Coffee was offered freely, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	73	@	74½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24½	@	24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼	@	36½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.75	@	11.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@	5.90
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19	@	20
Sugar, granulated	5	@	5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10	@	10¾
Copper, lake	9.75	@	9.87½
Lead	3.02½	@	3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and rather excited, with prices advancing 1⅜@1⅝c on free foreign buying, firmer cables, higher West, and local covering; declined ⅝c on realizing, rallied ⅞@¾c, and closed firm at 1¼@1⅝c advance, with trading more active. Spot was quiet and firm at 1½c advance. Sales, 33,000 bushels, including 25,000 bushels No. 1 Northern New-York at 71c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red and No. 1 Northern on private terms. ....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 48,418 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 76,611 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 44,130 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull at ⅛@⅜c advance, following the West....Spot was ⅜c higher and firm, with demand light. Sales, 22,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 35c, elevator; 14,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35½@35¾c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 36¼c, delivered....Receipts, 38,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 298,149 bushels....Clearances hence, 19,207 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 153,159 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were generally neglected, with the close steady at ⅛@¼c advance, with corn....Spot were moderately active and firmer....Sales, 35,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼@25¾c; track mixed, 24½@25½c; track white, 25@28c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 55,200 bushels; exports, 60 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	71¼
February	.....	....@....	71¼
March	80,000	71⅜@72½	72
May	3,805,000	68⅝@70 3-16	70
June	.....	....@....	69⅝
July	770,000	68½@69⅝	69⅝
Total	4,655,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	36⅝
February	.....	....@....	36
May	60,000	35⅝@36	35⅞
July	.....	....@....	36⅞
Total	60,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	24⅜
February	.....	....@....	24⅜
March	.....	....@....	24⅝
May	100,000	24⅞@25	25
No. 2 White—			
January	.....	....@....	25¾
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very good for the day, but the higher prices asked checked business....Sales, 20,170 bbls, including of city mills 5,220 bbls patents, 7,000 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations: 3,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.70@$3.25; 2,200 bbls No. 1 winters at $3.05@$3.15; 1,400 bbls clear at $3.25@$3.35; 1,500 bbls straights at $3.50, and 6,600 bbls second patents at $3.45....Arrivals, 6,818 bbls and 13,950 sacks; exports, 1,400 bbls and 17,511 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 34,723 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.35@$2.50; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.40@$3.50; white wheat, straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.60@$3.90; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4@$4.10; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.15; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.20.

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm and easy at $1.20 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 88½c spot, and 39¾@40c, February delivery. ....Sales, 10,000 bushels steamer, Feb. 10, at 39¾c, and 15,000 bushels, steamer, March, at 40¼c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firmer. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.80@$2.90, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Saggamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Crude in barrels here sold at 25c for 60 bbls, yet there were active lots at 24½c, and from 24½@25c, the latter for choice; the market was quoted. There were 500 bbls prime yellow on dock and to arrive sold at 28½c, and other moderate quantities offered at the close at 28½c. Good off yellow had 27½c bid and 28c asked. Crude in bulk at the Southeast coast mills was not to be had under 21c, but in the Mississippi Valley the position was especially sensitive to the recent advance for lard, and for small lots 22½c had been made, and as partly favored by comparatively easy freight rates to the consuming points. While the entire situation was regarded in a conversational way as steady, yet there was an apparent slight loss of tone by reason of the slight reaction to lower figures for lard yesterday and the day before. However, in a general way, the setback for the hog product was looked upon as the outcome of the natural realizing after the important advance, without other significant features. There was a little comfort to be had from the slight waking up of the compound lard business, which while not as yet indicating an export interest, yet in the movements to the home trade will absorb more of the cotton oil. Of COCOANUT OIL, sales of 150 tons, spot and to arrive, at 4⅞@5c. LINSEED was at fairly steady prices, and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was steady; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c, No. 2 at 48c common at 45c. LARD OIL was held firmly and in fair demand; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 23.—Oil opened, $1.40 bid; highest, $1.37½; lowest, $1.37½; closed, $1.37½. Standard's price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were a little feverish early, selling down 12½c for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 5@7½ points for bacon, but recovered with grain 20c for pork and 7½ points for lard and bacon, only to close with a loss for the day of 10c for pork and 7½ points for lard and bacon. The outside speculative buying had gone out with the reactions, while there was the usual disposition after varying prices of taking in profits, and through which was the decline for the day. The hog supplies, while larger than at the same time last year, were not especially oppressive, although they were cleaned up at rather easier prices throughout the West. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 29,000 head.

LARD—There was a weak opening and 7½ points' loss in prices, then a recovery of 7½ points, but closing about that much lower than the night before, and from efforts to realize on low-cost buying; at the West, January closed at 5.62½c, nominal; May was at 5.5o@5c, closing at 5.90@5.92½c; July at 6.05@6.10c, closing at 6.05c asked. Here there was no cash on offer, while its nominal price was 5.90c; demands were unimportant. Of tank lard sales of 2 car lots at 5.65c. January option nominal at 5.90c. City steam was offered at 5.50c, and bidding scarce at that. Sale of 30 tcs at 5.50c. Refined continued dull, while offered lower. Continent was at 6.25c; South American at 6.50c; compound at 4⅞@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—After many changes in prices within 20c per bbl, the market closed at the West 10c down for the day, and, through a falling off in outside demand and the realizing of a few traders who had profits. At the West January closed at $10.22½; May was sold at $10.50@$10.70, closing at $10.52½. Here there was unimportant export demand. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was restricted speculation in short ribs, with through the day 10 points' change in prices, alternately firm and weak, closing at a decline of 7@7½ points for the day. At the West January closed at $5.42½ nominal; May was sold at $5.25@$5.35, closing at $5.27½ asked; July was at $5.40@$5.45 bid, closing at $5.40 nominal.

CUTMEATS—There was a weaker feeling on Western meats, and somewhat irregular prices for city cuts, with efforts to sell the latter resulting in easier figures; there were sales of 20,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼c; 50 boxes do at 5⅝c, and 20 boxes clear bellies at 5¼c. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5¼c asked; 10 lb average, 5⅜@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¼@5⅝c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8¼c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8⅜@8½c.

BEEF—The market was not changed materially. A little firmer tone ranged on the more desirable export grades. Sales generally of 100 pkls city packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were held firmly under moderate wants of smokers. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Here were held rather more firmly. Receipts at the West, 63,352 head; same time last year, 47,990 head. Chicago—Receipts, 31,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $5.85@$4.15; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,844 head; easy; $3.75@$4.25. St. Louis—Slow and dull. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; opened 5@15c lower; $3.85@$3.95. Pittsburg—Opened steady; closed weak; $4.15@$4.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,008 head; $3.85@$4.05. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4@$4.15. New-England—Light, average and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Quotations here were: 5c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5¼@5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅝@5¼c for 140 lb, 5½c for 120 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading halted in city. The home soap buyers were not anxious over supplies, although willing to buy at 4⅛c under the recent rate, while the melters held steadily for the 3¾c price. The country-made lots were taken up moderately at 4@4¼c, and to the extent of 75,000 lb. There was a very fair accumulation of city awaiting a market. The English demand was unimportant.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the lard refiners found a slightly improved demand for compound, chiefly with the home trade, and came into the market at 5c for the stearine, at which they bought 100,000 lb, which showed that the pressers had dismissed the stronger views which they had entertained for a day or two. For lard stearine an inactive market for Western, which was quoted at 6¼c nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and easier on local realizing and lower cables, closing quiet at 5@20 points decline.... Havre was barely steady at ½@01 reis, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig down. Spot Rio was steady and dull at 14c for No. 7....Sales, 2,500 bags Santos, Nos. 4 and 5, 16¾c....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—February, 500 bags at 13.10c; March, 1,000 bags at 13c; May, 250 bags at 12.55c; December, 250 bags at 11.40c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 13.25c, 250 bags at 13.20c, 750 bags at 13.25c; February, 1,250 bags at 13.05c; March, 1,500 bags at 13c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.55c, 1,500 bags at 12.50c, 500 bags at 12.55c; September, 750 bags at 11.60c; December, 500 bags at 11.40c, 500 bags at 11.35c; total, 9,250 bags. Total for day, 11,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.25@13.30c; February, 13.05@13.10c; March, 12.95@13.05c; April, 12.70@12.80c; May, 12.50@12.55c; June, 12.15@12.25c; July, 12.10@12.20c; August, 11.80@11.90c; September, 11.60@11.65c; October, 11.50@11.60c; November, 11.40@11.50c; December, 11.33@11.40c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	265,795
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,616
Total stock in New-York to-day	256,179
Total stock in Baltimore	45,871
Deliveries yesterday	333—45,538
Total stock in New-Orleans	37,649
Deliveries yesterday	867—36,782
	82,320
Total stock in United States	338,499
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 21	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 21	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 21	81,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	13,000
	201,000
Total	539,499
Same time 1895	528,422

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7. No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7. No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7. No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7. No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25¾@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22¼@24c; Pajo, 21¼@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16¼@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and rather unsettled through the weakness shown at Liverpool, with the close steady at 3@6 points decline, and trading only local.....Spot was steady and unchanged....Sales, 2,614 bales to shippers and 289 bales to spinners, with 200 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅝c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.92@7.94	..	..	....
February	7.92@7.94	7.95	7.93	48,900
March	7.99@8.00	8.05	7.98	8,900
April	8.06@8.04	8.08	8.03	1,200
May	8.07@8.08	8.12	8.05	57,600
June	8.11@8.12	8.15	8.09	4,400
July	8.14@8.15	8.16	8.12	1,000
August	8.14@8.15	8.19	8.13	4,300
September	7.84@7.85	7.86	7.86	100
October	7.77@7.78	7.80	7.76	7,300
November	7.71@7.72	7.74	7.70	800
December	.. @ ..	7.73	7.73	300
Total				131,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1335	4045	3196	3025	..	..
New-Orleans	5548	7712	10499	6896	..	..
Mobile	877	904	2089	948	..	..
Savanah	1717	1726	2252	2644	..	..
Charleston	412	652	887	887	..	..
Wilmington	639	..	922	700	..	..
Norfolk	2050	1479	2288	815	..	..
New-York	..	950	1917	1592	..	..
Boston	270	620	374	1865	..	..
Philadelphia	237	100	200	..	..	..
West Point	247	..	113	..	..	..
Total	13322	18278	24698	18872	..	..
This day last week	17079	18455	26364	15062	20896	15709
This day last year	28102	42676	35512	38009	28760	27493

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm, and demand very fair....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Supplies under good control, and prices firm, with demand good....Domestic —Ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@90c.

SUGAR—Raw was in demand, but the full prices asked checked business....Refined was advanced 1-16c generally, and in good demand....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3⅝c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3¼c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5¼c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4½@5 11-16c; softs, 3 11-16@4 7-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 9,641 pks was at steadier prices on Congou and Ping Sueys, with other grades unchanged, including Moyune—267 pks Hyson, 5@24c; 756 pks Young Hyson, 7@35c; 310 pks Imperial, 5¾@18c; 538 pks Gunpowder, 8@35½c. Ping Suey—276 pks Young Hyson, 9c; 762 pks Imperial, 7¼@14c; 3,617 pks Gunpowder, 7¼@27c. Japan—30 pks Pan Fried, 10c; 58 pks Basket do, 10@14c; 57 pks Capers, 17c; 562 pks Congou, 9½@13½c; 106 pks India and O. Pekoe, 12¼@19c. Oolong—1,086 pks Foochow, 9¼@13c; 1,116 pks Formosa, 16@26c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—There is still a very sluggish demand for domestic beans of all kinds, and the general market has a dull, weak tone. Here and there concessions are being made as holders become tired of carrying stock. The very moderate receipts, however, prevent any serious pressure to sell. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.32½@$1.35; do, white kidney, $1.55; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, California Lima, $1.95; do foreign, pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER.—Business light as compared with the supply, and there is a free offering, with fancy creamery about steady, and without further change....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@20c; do, extra, 20c; do, June, 14@18½c; State dairy, 10@19c; Western imitation creamery, 14@17c; do, factory, 9½@15½c.

CHEESE.—Prices are held unchanged, with a fair trade. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10@10½c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10½@10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A steady and unchanged market; demand is moderate....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 18@19c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 18@18½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 18c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 17½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 17@17½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 16½@17c; refrigerator, choice, 15½@16c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 15c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50@$3.75; limed, Western, prime, 15c.

FRUITS—FRESH.—Apples are in moderate demand; red fruit rules firm, but greenings are barely steady at the decline noted yesterday. Grapes are rather inferior. Cranberries very dull; perhaps prices might be shaded a little if it would attract more attention, but there is very little inquiry. Oranges dull. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.75@$3.25; do., State, red fruit, $2.50@$2.75; do, Greening, choice, $2.25@$2.50; fair to good, $1.75@$2; up-river, $1.50@$2.25; Virginia, wilesap, $2.75@$3.25; other red, $2@$2.50; inferior to poor, 50c@$1.25; grapes, per basket, 6@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$9.50; do., Jersey, $6@$7; do., per crate, $1.75@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.50; do, Florida, $3@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $10@$12; mandarins, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED —There was a quiet trade in evaporated apples and rather an easy feeling as to values, especially as regards below fancy; the latter are in small stock, and hold up pretty well. Sun-dried sliced and corse cut apples not moving to any extent. Chops slow, cores and skins firm. All kinds of small fruits are having a very limited trade. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7½c; do., prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3c; do, sun-cut, do, do, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1@1½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail are in only moderate request, but choice are held about steady. Grouse and partridges sell slowly. Venison has only a moderate demand. Rabbits in fair request and steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c. Grouse, $1.20@$1.25. Quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. Wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@$2; do, Mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, undrawn, 22@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, Jacks, 30@40c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day were 14 carloads. Demand is better than expected, and, notwithstanding the heavy offerings, prices show no material change. In fact, the average prices realized were somewhat better than yesterday. Fowls sold generally at 9c, and most chickens were placed at 8c. Roosters scarce and firm. Turkeys, ducks, and geese steady. Pigeons firmer. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, per lb, 7½@8c; roosters, per lb, 5½@6c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED—The receipts are fairly large, and general trading very slow. There is some speculative call for desirable turkeys from dealers to freeze up for late Spring and Summer trade, and that holds prices about steady; but demand on current use is very slow, and it is easier to reach top prices for a line than it is for a single package. Fowls and chickens are in large accumulation, generally of unattractive quality, and some of the accumulations begin to show signs of holding, and require immediate handling. Really fancy, soft-meated chickens would bring a premium, but, if any, such here, and exceptionally fine fowls might reach 9c, but average best fowls or chickens are freely offered at 8@8½c, and the latter is extreme, as buyers rarely care to offer above 8c, and plenty of fair grade obtainable at 7@7½c. Ducks and geese sell slowly. Squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, young hens, 13c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 12c; do, old toms, 10c. Capons, Philadelphia, large, 18c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 15@16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, averages 8@9c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; old cocks, 5½@6c. Ducks, near by, 10@11c; do, Western, 7@9c. Geese, near by, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75 @$3.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes in moderate demand, fair supply, and without material change....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$5.50; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, per dozen stalks, 20@25c; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bag, $2.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; spinach, per bbl, $4.50@$6; kale, per bbl, 75c; peas, per crate, $1@$4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are in excess of the moderate demand, and market generally weak and lower, especially on hay. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@85c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@55c; do, wheat, 45c.

HOPS—Brewers purchase very moderately and prices show no change....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Market steady, and an improved demand reported....Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand moderate, without change in prices....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy, backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin steady at 13.15@13.20c. Copper steady at 9.75@9.87½c. Lead firmer at 3.02½@3.05c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Prices unchanged and demand light. Southern regular at 31½c; machine-made barrels, 32c.

RESIN—Market quiet and values steady. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 22.—Resin steady; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine 28½c; irregular, 28c. Tar steady, at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Turpentine firm at 29c. Resin firm; sales, none; E, $1.15; C, D, $1.25; E, $1.35; G, $1.45; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.85; M, $2; other quotations not given.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin quiet at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was without demand and rates quoted unchanged. Charters included British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to a Sound port, 3s 4½d, or two ports, 3s 6d, March 1-20; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d, February; two British steamers, salt, Trapani to Boston, or Gloucester, 9s, February, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to Philadelphia, private terms, chartered abroad; British steamer, sugar, two ports, Brazil to the United States, 15s, February, chartered abroad; Norwegian steamer, 450 tons, West India time charter, one month, at or about £400 per month; Norwegian steamer, 1,100 tons gross, West India, time charter six months, £625 per month; Norwegian steamer, 770 tons gross, West India time charter, £580 per month; British bark, grain, San Francisco to London, 23s 9d, option of Sydney N. S. W., 18s 6d; British bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 22s 6d; British ship, cotton, New-Orleans to the Russian Baltic, private terms, chartered abroad; British bark, sugar, Manzanilla to a port north of Hatteras, about 10c; British schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to Port Spain, $5.75; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to San Domingo and back to New-York with sugar, $5.50 for the round; British schooner, lumber and general carro, hence to Kingston, Jam., private terms; brig, coal, Philadelphia to Ponce, P. R., $1.90; British schooner, lumber, Mobile to Havana, $5.25, Spanish gold; British schooner, salt, St. Martins to Boston, 6½c; schooner, lumber, Charleston to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Baltimore or Philadelphia, private terms; schooner, fertilizer, Barren Island to St. Andrews, $1.40 and loaded; schooner, 281 tons, general cargo, hence to Key West and Tampa, private terms; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Philadelphia, private terms; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 85@95c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—It has been computed that all the way from 7,000,000 bushels to 10,000,000 bushels of short wheat has been covered in this market since last Saturday, and, doubtless, one-half of the total was bought in to-day, quite 2c improvement in price over yesterday's close being recorded at one time, and the close, while at some concession from the outside, afforded "call" holders a very respectable profit on their investment. A noticeable important falling off in the Northwestern receipts, which were 265 cars, against 410 last Wednesday, and 169 cars a year ago, started the buying, and the anxiety of "shorts" kept it up. News from Argentine was discouraging as to the crop, and to the ability of that country to furnish any wheat for export. This information was, of course, not of a nature to reassure the talent, and considerable buying was induced by it. Receipts at Chicago to-day were 70 cars, and 48,712 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were only fair at 214,439 bushels. Liverpool and Continental European markets were higher, their strength being a reflection of our own.

WHEAT—May opened from 61½c to 61⅝@61¾c, advanced to 63¼c, closing at 63—1¼@1⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat sold at 1c advance, and was nominally 1½@1¾c higher than yesterday at the close. Receipts at principal Western points, 351,542 bushels; shipments, 130,949 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 44,130 bushels; shipments, 101,011 bushels.

CORN—The bulging propensity of wheat bore fruit as an influence in corn. The gain in the latter was not an important or significant one, the situation in it having no independent merit, and the improvement was not marked by any enthusiasm. The commission houses reported fair country buying, and the pit was a buyer to cover shorts. Liverpool cables were quiet and easy. Receipts were 465 cars, 85 more than expected. Withdrawals from store were 279,750 bushels. Moderately good export clearances, 208,359 bushels, were reported from Atlantic ports. May corn opened at 29¼c, advanced to 29¾@29⅞c, closing at 29⅜—⅝@⅞c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 765,896 bushels; shipments, 169,345 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 298,149 bushels.

OATS—An advance to correspond with that of corn took place in oats. The factor, of course, was the strength which radiated in all directions. Receipts were 158 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed ⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ¼c per bushel higher.

RYE—Prices were higher. The strength of wheat had a beneficial effect. Receipts were 3 cars. No. 2 to go to store sold at 38¼c. There was no trading in sample lots.

BARLEY—Quiet, owing to the scant offerings. Receipts were 36 cars. The feeling was firm, and sale prices were obtained. Common, 22@30c; good to choice, 32@35c; fancy, up to 40c; screenings sold at $6 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The hog market was reported 5c lower this morning, and when the market for product opened, that report received recognition by a decline in pork, lard, and ribs. The strength of grain acted as an offset, however, and values were soon back to the closing figures of yesterday. Later in the session there were recessions, and May pork closed 10c under yesterday, May lard was 7½@10c lower, and May ribs 5@7½c lower.

The Orange Judd Farmer issued a report on farm animals to-day....Speaking of hogs, it said: "The total number of hogs is less than 5 per cent. smaller than a year ago; loss from sickness in some districts being offset by substantial increase in others, notably the South and the districts that suffered a corn failure in 1894."

Domestic markets were easy. Liverpool quoted 3d decline on lard. Receipts were light, and the shipments moderate. The cash market was easier.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 516 cars; oats, 152 cars; hogs, 29,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	60¾@..	60¾@..	59 @..	60¼@..
Feb.	59⅛@..	60¼@..	59¼@..	61 @.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Strong Market, with the Highest Prices at the Close.

LIBERAL BUYING BY FOREIGNERS

Gradual Growth of Confidence, but Operators Still Cautious—Full Dividend for Nickel Plate First Preferred.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

London prices came higher this morning, and local traders helped the advance along. There was a slight reaction about midday, but in the afternoon the strength was again pronounced, and the final prices were in most cases the highest of the day. London, it is estimated, bought about 20,000 shares, principally of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, and Paris orders in the market at the close.

Now that people on both sides of the Atlantic show a disposition to weigh matters of dispute with more calmness than in recent weeks confidence is being restored. It is, however, true that operators are inclined to keep pretty close to shore. The volume of trading, therefore, is not large. The money market shows some improvement. Call loans are plentiful at 3@4 per cent., and time money is in better supply, although choice collateral is demanded. There seems to be less fear of tight money than there was a few days ago. The most cheerful incident to-day was the declaration of the full dividend of 5 per cent. on the first preferred stock of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway. The last dividend was paid in 1893, and then only 2 per cent. In 1892 and 1891 the distribution was only 3 per cent. This year the company has a surplus of $30,000 after the dividend payment.

The active stocks were Tobacco, St. Paul, Sugar General Electric, Western Union, and Chicago Gas. The opening was strong, with Rock Island up 1¼, Burlington 1¾, Sugar ⅞, and St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville ¾ each. The advances were well maintained, notwithstanding a slight reaction about noon, and the close was strong. The net advances extended to 1½ in Rock Island, 1⅝ in Burlington, 1⅛ in St. Paul, and ½ in Northwestern. Western Union and Chicago Gas led the downward movement in the middle of the day, the former selling at 81½ and the latter at 63⅞. Each recovered a point before the close.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans was made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rate was 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations, 60 to 90 days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months, single names, and names of good calibre but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $88,343,-908; balances, $4,079,900; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $454 139.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was easier. Nominal rates were reduced ½c. to $4.88 for 60 days and $4.80 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.88⅛@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛@5.17½ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95 1-16 and 95⅝@95 11-16, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston, 25 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1802:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1806, to date	$8,038,195
Imports for same period	4,806,384
Net exports	$3,231,811
Net exports to date, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports to date, 1894	780,377
Net exports to date, 1893	6,463,055

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. ⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf, w. i. 1¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 1⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1½
C., C., C. & St. L. ⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf. ¾
General Electric 1
Lake Shore 1
Louisville & Nashville 1
Manhattan 1½
Metropolitan Traction 1½
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. ⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 3
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf, all in. pd. 2
Northern Pacific ¾
New-York, Ontario & Western ¾
Philadelphia & Reading 1st in. pd. 1½
Southern Railway pf. ¾
United States Leather pf. 1⅛
Western Union ¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. ¾

DECLINED.

St. P., M. & M. 3½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd. 1½
Beech Creek 1st. 2
Chicago & Erie 1st. 1
C., C. C. & I. con. 1
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r. 1¼
Kan. & Mich 4s. 1
Lake Shore 1st con r. 1
Mo., K. & T. of 75s. 1
Philadelphia & Reading gen. t. r. 1¼
Phil. & Read. 1st pf inc., 1st in. pd. 1½
St. P. 1st, Wis. & Minn. 1
Southern Railway 5s. 1
Texas Pacific 1st. 1¼

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925. 1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s. 1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s. 2
Ohio Southern 1st. 1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r. 1¼

Government bonds were lower for the registered issues. The 4s of 1907, registered, declined ½; the 4s, 1925, registered, ½, and the 5s, registered, ⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	108	109
4s, c., 1907	108½	110½
4s, r., 1925	113	115
4s, c., 1925	114½	115½
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼
Currency 6s, 1896	100	--
Currency 6s, 1897	102	--
Currency 6s, 1898	104	--
Currency 6s, 1899	107	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Central National	116
Fourth National	180
Greenwich	177
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Manhattan	201
Manhattan	132½
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Park	272
Republic	148
Second National	480
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	105	105	105	105	100	....	1,000
American Express	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	110	113	5
*Am. Sugar Refineries	102⅝	102⅝	101⅝	102⅛	102¼	102⅝	18,290
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	96½	97	20
American Tobacco	76	79	76⅛	78¾	78	78¼	23,405
†American Tobacco pf.	101	101	101	101	90	104	60
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	2,100
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	200
Atlantic & Pacific	..	..	..	..	7	12	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	15	15¾	15	15½	15½	15¼	1,492
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64½	65	63⅞	64⅞	64⅝	65	9,880
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	75	75¼	74⅝	75⅜	75⅞	75⅝	5,100
Chicago & Northwestern	98¼	98½	98	98⅜	98⅝	98¾	1,480
C., M. & St. Paul	68¾	69¼	68¼	69⅛	69⅛	69¼	15,080
C., M. & St. P. pf.	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅛	126⅝	19
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	66¼	66½	65¾	66½	66½	65⅞	4,630
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35	35	35	35	35	35½	310
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1¾	250
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	18	18½	18	18	18¼	19	635
Consolidated Gas Company	146¼	146¾	144	144	144½	146½	100
Delaware & Hudson	125¼	125¼	125½	125½	125¾	127½	410
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44	44½	400
Dis. & C. F., a. n. pd.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅞	2,110
Erie Tel. & Tel.	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	61	25
General Electric	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅞	26½	26½	10,400
Great Northern pf.	113	..	113	..	113	110	114	..	10
Lake Erie & Western	19	..	19	..	19	19¼	20	..	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70¼	..	71¼	..	70¼	71¼	71¼	..	403
Lake Shore	142¼	..	143	..	141¾	143	142¾	..	1,150
Louisville & Nashville	45¼	..	45¼	..	44¾	45¼	45¾	..	6,785
Lou., New-Albany & Chi.	9¾	..	9¾	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	100
Lou., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	19	..	19	..	19	18	20	..	13
Manhattan Consolidated	99⅜	..	100⅝	..	99½	100⅜	100	100½	2,840
*Metropolitan Traction	103	..	104	..	103	103½	102	104	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¼	..	11¼	..	11½	11¼	11	12	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25¼	..	25¾	..	25	25⅝	25¼	25¾	760
Missouri Pacific	24⅞	..	24⅞	..	24½	24⅝	24⅝	25	1,450
*National Lead Company pf.	85½	..	85½	..	85½	85½	88¼	85½	10
New-Jersey Central	99¾	..	99¾	..	98⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½	730
New-York Central	96	..	97¼	..	96	97¼	96¼	97½	30
N., N. H. & Hartford	180	..	180	..	180	180	180	182	45
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13¾	..	15	..	13¾	15	14	15	300
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	78	..	80	..	78	80	81	85	250
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	29	..	29	..	29	29	28	29	100
N. Y., Lack. & Western	115½	..	116½	..	115½	115½	..	..	4
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in pd.	15	..	15	..	15	15	15½	15⅝	125
N. Y., L. E. & W., pf., all in pd.	25	..	25	..	25	25	24½	25½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	25	..	25	..	25	25	24½	26	100
North American	4¾	..	4¾	..	4¾	4⅞	4½	5	825
Northern Pacific pf.	12½	..	12½	..	12½	12½	12½	13	200
Ontario Mining	10	..	10	..	10	10	10	11	120
Ontario & Western	13¾	..	13⅞	..	13⅜	13⅞	13¾	14	410
Pacific Mail	25⅝	..	26⅛	..	25⅝	26	25⅞	26	1,225
Peo., Decatur & Evansville	3	..	3	..	3	3	2½	3	100
Phila. & Rdg., 1st in. pd.	8⅞	..	9¼	..	8⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾	5,200
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52½	..	52½	..	52½	52½	52	53	105
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10¾	..	10¾	..	10¾	10¾	10½	11½	100
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	..	88	..	88	88	85	90	15
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	..	110	..	110	110	109	114	110
St. Paul & Omaha	36	..	36	..	36	36	36	36½	200
Southern Pacific	20¼	..	20⅝	..	20	20⅜	20	20½	350
Southern Railway	9¼	..	9¼	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	5
Southern Railway pf.	27½	..	27⅝	..	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	2,546
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	..	27	..	26½	27	27	27¼	1,290
United States Cordage, t. r.	5¼	..	5¼	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	100
United States Cord. gtd., t. r.	20	..	20½	..	20	20½	20½	21	600
*United States Leather	9½	..	9½	..	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	200
*United States Leather pf.	61¾	..	62½	..	61¾	62½	62¼	62½	1,342
United States Rubber	27	..	27	..	27	27	27	28	100
Wabash	6¾	..	6¾	..	6¾	6¾	6	6¾	5
Wabash pf.	16¼	..	16⅝	..	16	16¼	16⅜	16½	700
Western Union Telegraph	82½	..	82⅝	..	81¼	82⅝	82½	82¾	10,433
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	..	11½	..	11	11⅜	11	11½	2,506
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35½	..	35⅞	..	35½	35½	35	38¼	100
Total sales									136,887

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.22	.22	.22	.22	..	..	800
Kingston & Pem	.23	.23	.23	.23	..	..	100
La Crosse	.12	.12	.12	.12	..	..	500
Phoenix of Arizona	.09	.12	.08	.08	.08	.10	15,600
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	..	..	900
Total sales							17,900

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs 10,000..... 73¼ 5,000..... 73½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 40,000..... 76
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 5,000..... 22¼ 3,000..... 22¾ 1,000..... 23½ 1,000..... 23
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 10,000..... 99
Balt & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 6,000..... 95
Beech Creek 1st 1,000..... 104
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 6,000..... 112½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 8,000..... 105
Can South 1st Gtd 5,000..... 106½ 3,000..... 106
Canada Southern 2d 3,000..... 107
Cent of N J G M 5s 2,000..... 114½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000s10F..... 74
20,000..... 73
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 2,000..... 116
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 2,000..... 88½
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 3,000..... 100¾
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000..... 100
Chicago & Erie 1st 9,000..... 108
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000..... 102
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 5,000..... 93
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st 3,000..... 115
C, St P, M & O Cons 5,000..... 124
C, C, C & Ind Cons 13,000s3..... 120
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certs 38,000..... 20 5,000..... 20½ 3,000..... 20¾
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000..... 21 10,000..... 20¾ 3,000..... 21 5,000..... 21¼
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000..... 72 10,000..... 72½
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000..... 86
Col & Ninth Av 1st 1,000..... 112½
Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000..... 64 1,000..... 64¼ 6,000..... 64¾
Fulton Elevated 1st 1,000..... 82
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000..... 92 5,000..... 92⅝
Illinois Central
Western Line 1st 4s 4,000..... 103¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s 3,000..... 80
Kentucky Cen 1st 4s 2,000s3..... 87¼
Kings Co Elev 1st 4,000..... 71
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000..... 94½ 2,000..... 95
L S & M So 1st Coup 1,000..... 112
L S & M So 1st Reg 1,000..... 112
Lex Av & Pa Fy 1st 2,000..... 111½ 25,000..... 111 2,000..... 111¼
Long Island Con 5s 10,000..... 111
Long Island Con 5s 1,000..... 111
M, K & T of Tex 5s 2,000..... 75
Mich Cent Cons 7s 10,000..... 118¼
Morris & Es Con Gtd 3,000..... 140
N Y Cent 1st Coup 7,000..... 118⅞ 4,000..... 119 1,000..... 119¼
Nor Pac Cons 5s 11,000..... 34
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 10,000..... 76½
Nor Pac Term 1st 3,000..... 101½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000..... 93
Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000..... 103
Ohio Southern 1st 2,000..... 88
Ore Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certs 10,000..... 30 5,000..... 30½
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000..... 104½ Trust Co Certs 2,000..... 104 10,000..... 104½ 10,000..... 104¾ 4,000..... 104¼ 2,000..... 104¾ 16,000..... 104¼
Penn Co.'s Gtd 4½s 3,000..... 110½
People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s 500..... 103
Pecria & Eastern 1st 1,000..... 80
Phil & Read Gen 4s 10,000..... 85½ Trust Co Certs 43,000..... 75 10,000..... 75½ 5,000..... 75¾
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 5,000..... 27½ 40,000..... 27¼ 42,000..... 27½ 5,000..... 27¾ 40,000..... 28 20,000..... 28¼ 20,000..... 28⅜ 2d Pref Inc 5,000..... 10 Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 50,000..... 14 5,000..... 14¼ 21,000..... 14½ 6,000..... 14⅞ 21,000..... 15
Roch & Pitts 1st 1,000..... 125¼
Rome, W & Og Cons 2,000b3..... 117
Rio Grande West 1st 3,000..... 74 2,000..... 74¼
St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000..... 79
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 5s 1,000..... 120
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 5,000..... 101
St P & Sioux City 1st 2,000..... 128
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000..... 55
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000..... 40
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000..... 94½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000..... 89½ 1,000..... 90 5,000..... 80⅞
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000..... 84½ 2,000..... 85
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000..... 19¼ 9,000..... 20
Union Elevated 1st 6s 1,000..... 90½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000..... 101
Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000..... 102⅛
Un Pac Col Tr 6s 1,000..... 93
U P, Den. & Gulf 1st 3,000..... 34 5,000..... 34⅜ 1,000..... 34 1,000..... 34¼ 5,000..... 34⅜
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certs 2,000..... 31 5,000..... 30¼ 3,000..... 30½ 6,000..... 30
U S Leather Co 6s 3,000..... 111 1,000..... 110½
Wabash 1st 1,000..... 103¼
Wabash 2d 5,000..... 74 5,000..... 74¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B 10,000..... 22½
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 5,000..... 104½ 1,000s3..... 104⅞
W N Y & Penn 1st 3,000..... 106¾ 5,000s3..... 106¾
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Receipts 2,000..... 40

Total sales $1,094,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	150
Alb. & Sus	170	180
Alton & T. H.	54	59
American Cotton Oil	16	17
American Cotton Oil pf.	63	65
Ann Arbor	9	10½
American T. & C.	..	93
Baltimore & Ohio	38	40
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	20	20½
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	..	140
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	..	⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	55
Canada Southern	48	48¾
Canadian Pacific	54	55½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Chicago & Alton	153	150
Chi. & E. Illinois	41¾	44
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	98	100½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	144½	146
C., C., C. & St. L.	85	95
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	49	52
Cleve. & Pitts.	158	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	3	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	26	27½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	1	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	55	65
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	20	..
Del., L. & W.	160	162½
Denver & R. G.	12½	13½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5	5¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	12
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Homestake	28	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	94½	96½
Illinois Steel Company	62⅝	64
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Iowa Central	7¼	8¼
Iowa Central pf.	27	28
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
King. & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas	19	20½
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80
Long Island	81½	85
Long I. Trac., all in. pd.	18½	19¾
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf.	45	60
Mexican Central	9	11
Mexican National certificates	1⅛	1½
Michigan Central	94	96
Minn. & St. L.	18	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	77
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	62
Mobile & Ohio	22½	24½
N., C. & St. Louis	65	85
*National Lead	23⅞	26
National Linseed Oil	18	19½
National Starch	4	6
National Starch 1st pf.	40	60
National Starch 2d pf.	11	22
New Central C.	5	9
New-England	45	46
N. Y., S. & W.	9	9¼
Norfolk & Western	1½	2
Norfolk & Western pf.	7¼	8½
Northern Pacific	3	3¼
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Imp. t. r.	2⅝	4
Ore. R. & N.	14	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	5½	8
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3½	7
Pitts. & W. pf.	18	24
P., C. C. & St. L.	15	16
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	151	154
Quicksilver	..	2½
Quicksilver pf.	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
R., W. & O.	116	116½
St. L. S. W.	..	4½
St. J. & G. I.	..	⅛
St. Paul & Duluth	23	28
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	124
Silver bullion ctfs.	67¼	67¾
Texas Pacific	7¾	8¼
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	65	75
Union Pacific	3¼	4
U. P., D. & G.	3	3½
United States Express	38	43
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	85	89
Wells-Fargo Express	95	100
*Western Union Beef	7½	8
Wis. Central	3¼	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	102	102¾	101½	102¾	8,920
Am. Tobac.	77⅜	78⅝	76⅞	78¼	7,250
A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	190
Chi. Gas.	65	65½	63⅝	64⅝	2,720
C., R. I. & P.	66¼	66½	65⅝	66⅛	2,400
C., B. & Q.	75	75⅝	74½	75⅜	3,350
C., M. & St. P.	68⅝	69¼	68¼	69¼	9,460
Cent. of N. J.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	40
Chi. & Nor.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅝	10
D. & C. F.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	210
Gen. Elec.	26⅛	27¼	26¼	26⅞	1,180
L. & Nash.	45⅛	45⅝	44⅞	45⅜	1,540
Manhattan	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	50
Mo. Pac.	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅝	90
Phil. & Rdg.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅜	1,200
Southern pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	10
Tenn., C. & I.	26½	27	26½	27	20
U. S. L'th. pf.	61½	62	61¾	62	270
Wabash pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	30
West. Union.	82½	82⅝	81¼	82⅜	2,900
Total sales					42,090

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. M. 4s, t. r.	20	21	20	21	$15,000
M., K. & T. 2d	58¾	59	58½	59	22,000
P. & R. 2d pf. in.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	17,000
R. I. 5s, c.	102	102	102	102	2,000
U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r.	31	31	30½	30½	$12,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	34¼	34¼	34	34	6,000
Wabash 2d	74½	74½	74½	74½	6,000
Total sales					$79,000

Minins Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Crossus	.05	.05	.04	.04	2,500
Gold Fleece	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	500
La Crosse	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Ontario	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	20
Total sales					4,650

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phoenix of A.	.09	.10	.09	.10	900
Pharmacist	.18	.18	.18	.18	200
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	61⅝	63¼	61⅝	63¼	1,340,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	91½	..
American Bank Note	41	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	212	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	20	28
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106½	108½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	178
Bank of America	322	326
Barney & Smith Car	..	10
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car pf. scrip	97	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	12
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st	103	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102½	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	165½	167½
Brooklyn Elevated	15	17
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98¼	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9	10
Brooklyn Traction pf.	49½	51½
†Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104¼	104⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	75½	77
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	78½
Celluloid Company stock	..	87
Central & South American Tel.	120	124
Central Cross-Town	100	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	¼	43
Commercial Cable Co. stock	146	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	73	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
†Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	102½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	198	201
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	64½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66½	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84¼	87¾
Fourth National Bank	180½	..
Gallatin National Bank	298	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103¼	106½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	84	87
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	97	100
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co.	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3¾	..
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	16½	20½
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
522 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1895:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$2,622,872.42
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1895	1,027,151.41
Total marine premiums	$3,650,023.83
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$2,540,748.83
Losses paid during the same period	$1,218,407.55
Returns of premiums and expenses	$603,415.82

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock: City banks and other stocks bonds secured by stocks and otherwise	$8,059,105.00
	1,216,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,000,004.90
Premium notes and bills receivable	896,431.88
Cash in bank	202,518.33
Amount	$11,374,560.11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. H. H. Moore,	Charles H. Marshall,
A. A. Raven,	Charles D. Leverich,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
James Low,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Lawrence Turnure,
William Degroot,	Waldron P. Brown,
William H. Webb,	Anson W. Hard,
Horace Gray,	Isaac Bell,
Christian de Thomsen,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Leander N. Lovell,
William E. Dodge,	Byvanus Fraser,
George Bliss,	William B. Boulton,
John L. Riker,	George W. Quintard,
C. A. Hand,	Paul L. Thebaud,
John D. Hewlett,	John B. Woodward,
Gustav Amsinck,	George Coppell.
N. Denton Smith,	

W. H. H. MOORE, President,
A. A. RAVEN, Vice President,
F. A. PARSONS, Second Vice President.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1893, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896,** at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
36 Wall St.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

80 BROADWAY.

New-York, January 15th, 1896.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of February 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

OF £200 STERLING,
Nos. 20, 84, 123, 375, 486, 530, 560.
OF £100 STERLING,
Nos. 301, 472, 493, 592, 604, 628.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1896, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ja16-1awTwTh Trustee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

28 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 18th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	288	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	808	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	166	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2198	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1708	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4060	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6350	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2468	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5900	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1978	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

19TH DRAWING.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,880, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, this Jan. 7, 1896.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway Bond Scrip.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which will be held on Tuesday, March 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting Shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank before 12 o'clock on March 9; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall Street; or in London, with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad Street, at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which two of the Local Board and three of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of the 5th March, 1892, and in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th—Election of two supplementary Directors, one of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the two supplementary Directors of the two Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of 5th March, 1895, in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

5th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

6th—Election of a committee of two and their supplementaries on accounts for the present year.

7th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders they are referred to Articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the by-laws.

Mexico, 14th January, 1896.
The President, at int.,
ROMAN S. DE LASCURAIN.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William B. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer,	Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson,	James Timpson,
	Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,

William Babcock,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke,	Luther Kountze.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,	Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon,	Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr.,	Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer,	Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson,	William W. Richards,
James J. Hill,	James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,	George W. Young.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

will pay at its office, February 1st, the Debentures of Series 25, due February 1st, 1896. Also prepay Series 35, due August 1st, 1896.

WANTED—A capitalist to join Colorado parties in the highest character and business standing in the purchase and development of large acreage adjoining shipping mines. For interview or particulars address COLORADO, Room 62, 27 Pine St.

Dividends.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article 17 of the by-laws, providing hereafter for semi-annual, instead of annual, dividends, as heretofore, on the Common Stock of THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, the Directors of said Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6%) Per Cent. upon said Common Stock, payable on the 15th day of February, 1896.

The stock books of the company will be closed from the 25th day of January until said date of payment.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, January 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon, due February 1, 1896, and will open February 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1896.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d February.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1896.

79TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date.

C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co., pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 15, 1858, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1896, at 12 M. The books for the registration of said bonds and for the transfer thereof, and the voting register, will close Thurs., Jan. 23, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopen Thurs., Feb. 20, 1896.

HENRY TACON, Secretary.

Dated Mobile, January 4, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REGISTERED holders of the several series of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1896, at 3 P. M. The transfer books of the Debentures will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1896, and reopen Thursday, Feb. 20, 1896.

HENRY TACON, Secretary.

Dated Mobile, January 4, 1896.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.

At the annual election, held on Monday, Jan. 20, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:

William A. Nash,	Charles T. Barney,
Geo. A. Morrison,	John W. Aitken,
Joseph H. Parsons,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
H. Walter Webb,	William R. Peters,
B. Aymar Sands,	August Blumenthal,
William De Groot,	Frederic B. Elliott,
Bradish Johnson,	Albert E. Merrall,
George W. Young.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frederic B. Elliott was re-elected President and Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre re-elected Vice President, both unanimously.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RETURNED AFTER NINETEEN YEARS

George Kohl, Thinking His Wife Dead, Went Back for Her Property.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Jan. 22.—George Kohl, who left his wife in this village nineteen years ago because of alleged interference on the part of her mother, returned to-day, having heard that his wife was dead. He told Justice Sutler that he wanted to prove his claim to whatever property his wife had left.

He was surprised when he was informed that his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Steinbrick, was not dead, but was confined in the insane asylum at Poughkeepsie. After her husband left her she began acting strangely. She possessed considerable money, and this she began to spend lavishly. Finally John P. Kraebel of this village was appointed trustee of her property and she was committed to the asylum.

Since he left here Kohl has been engaged in business in a Western town. He now declares he will endeavor to have himself appointed as his wife's trustee.

Copartnership Notices.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP COMPOSED of Charles Dubois, Abraham Dubois, Jacob Dubois, and Henry E. Dubois, existing under the firm name of "HENRY DUBOIS' SONS," was dissolved by the appointment of Abraham Dubois receiver thereof, and said Abraham Dubois having been, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, relieved of his duties as such receiver, and fully and completely discharged therefrom; and

Whereas, The said copartnership conducted business for a period of five years and upward, in the City of New-York; and, whereas, Henry E. Dubois has withdrawn from his association in business with said Abraham Dubois, Charles Dubois, and Jacob Dubois.

Now, therefore, we, Abraham Dubois, residing at No. 284 Carroll Street, in the City of Brooklyn; Charles Dubois, residing at No. 279 Carroll Street, in the City of Brooklyn, and Jacob Dubois of Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, remaining members and partners of the firm of Henry Dubois' Sons, do hereby certify, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that they shall, by their common agreement and the consent of Henry E. Dubois, continue the use of the copartnership name of "Henry Dubois' Sons"; and that they are the persons now and hereafter doing business and dealing under the said firm name of "Henry Dubois' Sons."—Dated, New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.

CHARLES DUBOIS,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
JACOB DUBOIS.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.:

On this, 7th day of January, 1896, before me personally came Abraham Dubois, Charles Dubois, and Jacob Dubois, to me known and known to be the persons described in, and who executed the above instrument, and they duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

THOMAS S. KNOX,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in the proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, January 18th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stock Exchange Building, No. 2 Broad Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, January 17th, 1896.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, BRYAN O'HARA, Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. JUNKER, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Empire City Traction Company, (a street surface railroad company,) under the provisions of Sec. 59 of the Railroad Law, for the certificate required under said section, that the provisions of the section have been complied with, and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of said railroad, notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Thursday, January 30th, 1896, at 11 A. M. CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Board of Regents Held Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was held at the Smithsonian Building this morning. There was present Vice President Stevenson, Chief Justice Fuller, Senators Morrill, Cullom, and Gray, Representatives Wheeler, Hitt, and Robert Adams, Jr., J. B. Henderson, Postmaster General William L. Wilson, Commissioner Andrew D. White, and Gardiner Hubbard.

The present year being the fiftieth since the foundation of the institution, the occasion will be commemorated by the erection of bronze tablets to the memory of the founder, James Smithson, upon his tomb in the English cemetery at Genoa.

Much satisfaction was derived from the success of the exploration by Dr. J. Walter Foukes, under the auspices of the institution, in the ruins of a town near Moqui, destroyed by hostile Indians before the advent of the Spaniards. This is the first discovery of a thoroughly pre-Columbian town site, and resulted in a collection of pottery and other objects of unequaled beauty and value.

The Astro-Physical Observatory connected with the institution, it was stated, was continuing its important researches, giving a knowledge of nearly thrice the amount of details of solar energy known to Sir Isaac Newton, and increasing the number of known lines in the spectrum from less than 20 to more than 1,000, during the last four years.

Two Georgia State Pensioners.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Gen. Longstreet is among the veterans in Hall County. He draws $50 for a disabled arm. The Hon. A. D. Candler of the same county, and now Secretary of State, draws $30 for the loss of an eye.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

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INSULATING STEAM PIPES

Prof. Carpenter's Paper Read Before the Engineers' Meeting.

PLANS PROPOSED AND THEIR RESULTS

Heating and Ventilation of Large Churches as Viewed by H. P. Prather—Officers Chosen by the Society for the Year.

"The Methods of Insulating Underground Systems of Steam Piping" was the title of an interesting and instructive paper read yesterday before the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. General discussion followed the reading of the paper. The belief was expressed that the exhaust steam from electrical lighting stations would, in time, be used to heat buildings, the steam being conveyed in large conduits underground. The paper was read by its author, A. C. Carpenter of Cornell University.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has placed its headquarters and lecture hall, 12 West Thirty-first Street, at the disposal of the Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and the programme of the second annual meeting, which began Tuesday last, will be brought to a conclusion to-day. President Stewart A. Jellett of Philadelphia presided at the sessions yesterday.

In opening the subject to be discussed, Mr. Carpenter said he wished to give in a concise way the results of his experience with several methods of protecting systems of steam piping which are laid underground.

"There are, in a general way," he said, "two ways of insulating pipes, when used to convey steam long distances underground; these may be specified as the tunnel system and the trench system. In the tunnel system a conduit lined with brick or masonry of sufficient size for the pipes and for a person to enter for examination is constructed. In this the pipes are carried on suitable hangers, and often wrapped with some insulating substances or covering. A sufficient number of expansion joints are used to prevent injury to the line by expansion due to heating or cooling."

While this system has many advantages over the trench system, Mr. Carpenter said the cost of construction was in many cases simply prohibitive. The first system of underground steam piping which the speaker saw constructed was laid about 1870.

"This system was about half a mile in length, and was intended to convey high-pressure steam for operating a steam pump, which was situated at about that distance from the boiler. The system was constructed in a very crude manner, very little attention being paid either to the effect of expansion, or to protecting the pipe from surface water from the soil. In constructing the line a deep trench was dug, the steam pipe was screwed together, and joints of wooden pump log were placed over the steam pipe for insulation. The trench was then back-filled.

"The line was used for the purpose intended for three or four years, but it was not at any time considered a success. The surface water at times covered the pipe, so that large masses of steam appeared at the manhole. Several breaks were also caused by expansion and contraction. After three or four years of use expansion joints were put into the pipe, and a tile drain was laid by its side to remove the surface water. It was then used successfully for some years afterward."

The paper on "Heating and Ventilation of Large Churches," by H. P. Prather of Buffalo was next read. Mr. Prather, in his paper, said in part:

The heating and ventilating of our modern church buildings is rendered still more complex by the numerous different styles of architecture, each requiring somewhat different treatment. Furthermore, the acoustic effects of the methods of induction of fresh warm air, the direction of the resultant air currents and the stratification of the air, must be considered. As the first step in the design of a plant, the demands and financial limitations of the church people must be considered; it must be ascertained what kind of a plant is feasible with their conditions, whether a single natural draught warm-air system, with indirect and direct radiation, or furnace heat and some ventilation only, or a simple fan system with massed heating coils and mechanical ventilation, or a more complete system, with an induction fan, and possibly also an eduction fan, with hot and tempered air conduit systems, and a delivery of mixed air of proper temperature into the building and hand regulation of the mixing, or this complete system with thermostats and automatic regulation of the air mixing—that is, automatic regulation of the heating and ventilating.

A somewhat technical paper followed on "A Draft and Blast Pressure Gauge," by Prof. I. H. Kinealy of St. Louis. A recess was taken at 1 o'clock, and as soon as the society reconvened the election of officers for the year was taken up. The result of the ballot was as follows: President—R. C. Carpenter, Ithaca; First Vice President—A. M. Duay, Chicago; Second Vice President—E. P. Bates, Syracuse; Third Vice President—Frank W. Foster, Boston. L. H. Hart was re-elected Secretary, and was accorded a vote of thanks for his excellent work in the past. J. A. Goodrich of New-York was elected Treasurer.

Polling the election of officers came the new business, and general discussions relative to the business of the society were in order. It was decided to hold no semi-annual meeting this year. Out of a membership of 107 the Secretary said 54 had attended the sessions.

At the evening session, commencing soon after 8 o'clock, Frank Sprague read a paper on "Electrical Elevators," which he illustrated with a working model. The society will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, and the second annual session will be brought to a conclusion.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST NEIL BURGESS

One Is for $12,548 for Work on the Star Theatre.

Neil Burgess, the actor, and his wife have confessed judgment for $12,548 in favor of Luke A. Burke and Hamilton M. Weed, for the amount due on a demand note made by Mr. Burgess and indorsed by his wife. The note was dated Jan. 15, and was made payable at the Star Theatre, where Mr. Burgess is playing in "The County Fair." Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

The Sheriff received an execution against Mr. Burgess a few days ago from Brooklyn for $1,368 in favor of Lola Bertell, an actress, for services in the play called "The Year One." When the Sheriff went to the Star Theatre to make a levy, it was said that Manager Kelly had a bill of sale of the scenery, &c., and that Mrs. Ann Stoddart, mother-in-law of Mr. Burgess, had a bill of sale of his carriages and horses.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent Luke A. Burke & Co., said that the judgment is for work done on the Star Theatre. Mr. Burgess took a long lease of the place from Theodore Moss, made extensive alterations, gave notes in payment which were indorsed by Mrs. Burgess, and the note on which judgment was entered is for balance due on the alterations. Mrs. Burgess on Nov. 26 conveyed apartment houses at West Eighty-second Street and 223 and 224 Central Park West to Mrs. Ann Stoddart of Highlands, N. J., for a nominal consideration. Theodore Moss began suit on Jan. 14 to foreclose a mortgage made on this property by Mary Knell Burgess, and dated May 23, 1895, to secure the sum of $53,333, given, it is said, as security for the Star Theatre lease.

Judgment for $326 has been entered against Mary Burgess in favor of H. J. and C. N. Fisher. Mr. Burgess and his wife also confessed judgment for $4,573 in favor of the Marine Manufacturing Supply Company for materials and work.

Salmon in Monterey Bay.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 14.

For the first time in history quinnat salmon are being taken from Monterey Bay with rod and line at this season of the year. A number of San Francisco anglers have been enjoying the sport, but none have been more successful than H. F. Emeric and W. C. Murdoch, the Fish Commissioners, who captured fifteen fine fellows last Sunday. The largest fish weighed thirty-two pounds, and was taken by Mr. Emeric. The smallest weighed a full dozen pounds. The fish, with the exception of two caught on a spoon, were taken with rod and line, sardines being used for bait. One day last week a market fisherman caught seventy-four salmon with a hand line. Usually, fishing in Monterey Bay is at its best in July and August.

WAR NOT ALWAYS PATRIOTISM

Monroe Doctrine, Says Oscar S. Straus in a Lecture on Religious Liberty, Will Bring Peace.

Oscar S. Straus, formerly United States Minister to Turkey, lectured on "Religious Liberty in the United States" before the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Carnegie Hall Tuesday night. Prefacing his lecture, he said that in this country, where the Government rests upon the people, it was most important that the people should not only know the laws of the country, but should also be familiar with the development of those laws. The Nation is so young, he said, that the beginning of its history is not shrouded in mystery, but is an open book, yet there is, periodically, lamentable ignorance displayed of the fundamental laws and the doctrines which underlie the very foundation of the Government.

"One example of this," said the lecturer, "was recently shown, when the enunciation of a doctrine which should be familiar to all the people threw our markets into an extraordinary panic, which lasted for several days. There are a great many among our people who seem to think that the highest patriotism is in getting into war. Our mission is essentially peace. It is only the lower nations which delight in war; the higher order of nations are always for peace. The enunciation of the Monroe doctrine is the harbinger of our standing among the nations, and will eventually bring us peace and not war."

The lecturer then traced the development of religious liberty in this country. The expression of religious liberty was first made in this country, he said, and that showed our mission to all the nations of the world. The little colony of Rhode Island first made the separation of Church and State complete through the influence of Roger Williams, and for this he was ostracized by the neighboring colony of Massachusetts and driven forth into the wilderness. In the United States liberty of worship and belief in religious matters is not a concession, but is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and Congress is especially forbidden to abridge or restrict this right.

The lecturer then reviewed the events which led up to the framing of the Constitution and its adoption by the thirteen original States. He said that Thomas Jefferson, who had been designated as the "arch infidel," was due the honor of engrafting on the Constitution the principles of religious liberty. Although he was absent from the country at the time of its formation, holding the post of United States Minister to England, it was through his letters to James Madison, who was known as the "Father of the Constitution," that the safeguards for freedom of worship were placed in that instrument. The diversity of the sects among the inhabitants of the original States was, perhaps, one of the most potent influences which resulted in the separation of Church and State, and it was probable that to this diversity of opinion the liberal, non-sectarian platform of the Constitution was due, and not to the tolerant spirit which prevailed more than 100 years ago, when it was adopted. Neither State nor Church was benefited by a union, but they flourished best as independent forces in the air of freedom.

Mr. Straus said that many attempts had been made by bigoted fanatics to designate the United States as a Christian country and its Government as a Christian Government, but they had all signally failed. Although the prevalent religion among the people was Christian, this country, he said, would never consent to the establishment of a State religion, but would ever insist on an entire separation between Church and State.

EXECUTIVE DELEGATES CHOSEN

Regular Democratic County Committeemen of Brooklyn Meet.

The delegates to the regular Democratic County Committee in Brooklyn in the various wards met Tuesday night, and selected from among their number two executive delegates from each ward in the County Committee as follows:

First Ward—Jeremiah J. Cronin and Andrew McDonald.
Second Ward—William J. Plant and Thomas F. Waldron.
Third Ward—Patrick H. Quinn and Thomas Carroll.
Fourth Ward—George Russell and John McKeown.
Fifth Ward—John J. Walsh and James J. Bride.
Sixth Ward—M. J. Cummings and W. S. Noonan.
Seventh Ward—James B. Boutck and James J. Farrell.
Eighth Ward—William A. Doyle and James Cassidy.
Ninth Ward—Election adjourned to Jan. 30. James H. Shaw was chosen as one delegate. For the other place there was a contest between Bernard J. York and E. Clarence Murphy. Each got eight votes.
Tenth Ward—John M. Gray and Charles F. Brandt.
Eleventh Ward—William Hughes and John J. Moran.
Twelfth Ward—George W. Phillips and James W. McMann.
Thirteenth Ward—Patrick Hayes and Frederick Abbott.
Fourteenth Ward—Edward S. Scott and Patrick H. McCarren.
Fifteenth Ward—Frank Bahlbender and Edward Lynell.
Sixteenth Ward—William T. Wuest and Theodore Maurer.
Seventeenth Ward—Election adjourned until further notice.
Eighteenth Ward—John J. Biffon chosen as one delegate, and the election adjourned till Friday.
Nineteenth Ward—Election adjourned till Tuesday.
Twentieth Ward—Richard J. Meehan and Edward J. Dooley.
Twenty-first Ward—William R. McGuire and Charles C. Wise.
Twenty-second Ward—Martin E. Dooley and Joseph W. Duffy.
Twenty-third Ward—John L. Shea and George Ubington.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Daniel J. Maddin, other not selected.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Anthony J. Burger and Henry Gieber.
Twenty-sixth Ward—John McGuire and F. E. Ostrom.
Twenty-seventh Ward—Conrad H. Hester and Adolf H. Goetting.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Joseph Lawson and John H. Mahr.
Twenty-ninth Ward—Richard O'Grady and George W. Dalton.
Thirtieth Ward—John Cassidy and James P. Graham.
Thirty-first Ward—Henry Ostum and Charles A. Eustis.
Thirty-second Ward—James Gilfether and John M. Wilson.

It was expected that Edward M. Grout would be a candidate in the Twenty-second Ward, but his name was not presented.

OUR GREAT POSTAL SYSTEM

Gen. T. L. James Compares It with Ancient and Modern Work.

An audience of about fifty men and women in the lecture room of the Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, Tuesday evening heard ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James deliver a lecture on "The Postal Service of the United States."

Mr. James says that the Post Office Department is the most popular one with the people, as it is the one with which they are best acquainted, and the one which is of the greatest personal service. It is also the greatest express company on the continent, carrying merchandise with perfect safety and regularity to every hamlet in the country at very light expense. It has also the most perfect banking system in the country, executing orders with the utmost promptitude, and its drafts are the best and safest in the world, while its notes are gilt edge. When a postal-savings-bank system shall have been established, the postal service of the country will be the most perfect in the world.

Comparing the postal service of 100 years ago with that of the present time, the speaker said that it was almost incredible that the average speed in letter carrying should have increased from two miles an hour in the last century to sixty miles an hour at the present time.

The Assyrians and Persians, he said, had a mail service, but it was used for the sole purpose of carrying Government orders and dispatches. The Roman Empire had a mail service of the same character, and so had the ancient Peruvians, and the English and French Governments, three centuries ago. To-day, however, in all civilized countries, the carrying of Government dispatches forms but an infinitesimal portion of the work of the system. The speaker compared the postal systems of this and other countries, claiming that the system of this country was infinitely superior.

A Rarity.

From The Chicago Post.

A man has been arrested and held to the Grand Jury for being so anxious to get on a jury that he committed perjury, and yet we are always complaining of the men who are anxious to keep off a jury.

THE ORCHARD STREET DISASTER

Expert Witnesses Testify in the Trial of W. F. Lennon for Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

The trial for manslaughter in the second degree of William F. Lennon, owner of the buildings at 151 to 157 Orchard Street which collapsed on March 1, 1895, causing the death of four people, was continued yesterday before Justice Smyth in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

John Gleaves, one of the contractors at the collapsed building, who is also under indictment for manslaughter in connection with the disaster, was called as a witness. He told about the number of hours the bricklayers worked each day on the building.

George T. Sinclair, an ex-Building Inspector, testified that he had known just one other building where the airshaft was supported by iron beams.

John Donnelly of the Bricklayers' Union, who said he worked as a bricklayer for twenty-five years, testified that he thought that the building was constructed as well as possible under the existing conditions. The bricks used, he said, were old.

Mark Murtaugh, a young man who was an assistant civil engineer on the Hudson City Boulevard, said that 16-inch walls were not capable of supporting the weight near the airshaft, which he estimated at seventy-seven tons.

On cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Lewis asked the witness: "What is the crushing weight on a block of granite twelve inches thick, sixteen inches wide, and three feet long, when the weight is imposed on the centre, the block being on a sixteen-inch wall?"

"It would be something enormous. The question is ridiculous," the witness said.

"Don't you tell me that my questions are ridiculous," Mr. Lewis shouted, as he shook his finger threatingly at the young man in the witness chair. The latter reddened as the jurymen straightened up and looked serious.

After the excitement subsided, the witness did some figuring and answered:

"About 4,200 tons."

Mr. Neuberger, counsel for the defense, called Asistant District Attorney Lewis to the witness stand and asked him if he did not go down to the City Court and look at the plans of the Orchard Street buildings while the civil action was going on there.

Justice Smyth broke in and wanted to know what that had to do with the present trial. Mr. Neuberger did not have a very good reason, and Mr. Lewis left the stand.

Franklin Small, an architect, testified that he had examined the ruins, and found that the walls were improperly constructed.

The trial will be continued to-day.

J. M. HILL'S INCOME.

The Manager of the Standard Theatre Says He Receives Only $75 a Week.

J. M. Hill of the Standard Theatre was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the City Court for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he could pay a judgment of $1,221, recovered about three years ago by Francis M. Coleman and John J. Weaver, Jr., proprietors of the Coleman House at that time. The judgment represented money due for a board bill.

The counsel for the plaintiffs when the judgment was recovered was Herman Fromme. Later Mr. Fromme withdrew from the case, and yesterday he appeared as counsel for Mr. Hill.

In answer to Myron H. Oppenheim, who appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Hill said he now lives at Pratinor's Hotel, Thirty-third Street and Broadway. He said he is married, but as his son is in poor health, his wife is compelled to live with her son, away from the city.

Mr. Hill said that his contract as manager of the Standard Theatre expired several months ago, but that he will continue to act as manager until Feb. 1.

"For whom do you act as manager?" Mr. Hill was asked.

"For my brother, David K. Hill of Chicago," he answered.

"How much do you receive for managing the Standard Theatre?"

"Seventy-five dollars a week."

"Have you any other source of income?"

"None whatever."

"Have you any interest in the Standard Theatre?" Mr. Hill was asked.

Mr. Hill said he would like to speak with his counsel before replying. Mr. Oppenheim objected to his doing so.

Mr. Fromme jumped up, seized Mr. Hill by the arm, and said: "You can talk to me all you want to."

"If he does," exclaimed Mr. Oppenheim, "I'll bring you before the Court and have you committed for contempt."

"Oh, you don't know what you are talking about," replied Mr. Fromme.

"We will settle this now," retorted Mr. Oppenheim, and all the parties went before Justice O'Dwyer in the City Court, Chambers. Justice O'Dwyer said that the examination must proceed before him.

Mr. Hill then answered the question by saying that he had no interest in the theatre, except his salary of $75 a week. He said that his brother had a lease of the Standard Theatre, which is owned by the Shepard estate.

Mr. Fromme made an application to dismiss the proceedings upon the ground that Mr. Hill had been examined thoroughly three years ago. Decision was reserved.

THE YACHT COLLISION CASE.

Bayard Thayer a Witness in C. C. Clark's Suit Against Him.

John Richardson, mate of the yacht Constellation, was the first witness called yesterday when the trial of the action brought by Charles Cooper Clark against Bayard Thayer of Boston, to recover $27,750 damages was resumed before Justice Bookstayer in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court.

He said that while the Constellation was crossing the finish line in the races off Newport in 1892, he was standing by the foremast on the starboard side of the Constellation, and he heard the lookout of the yacht cry out: "Yacht ahead." The yacht ahead was Mr. Clark's Idlewild.

He said the Idlewild was 150 yards ahead of the Constellation when he heard the cry. Had the Idlewild held her course she would have cleared the Constellation.

Bayard Thayer, the defendant, then took the witness stand. He said he did not know much about the accident, as he was below deck when the collision took place. He went on deck after the collision, and heard some one shout from the Idlewild: "All right, we are all right." He said he first met the plaintiff in September, 1892, and Mr. Clark told him that he had been injured in a railroad smashup, and that his doctor had advised yachting as good for his nervousness.

Capt. Nathan Watson of the Constellation testified that just before the collision he saw the Idlewild about twenty-five feet away, and shouted to the men at the wheel of the Idlewild to luff, and then starboarded the wheel of the Constellation. He said that had the Idlewild done as he directed the collision would have been avoided.

Capt. Henry D. Haff, the sailing master of the Defender, was called as an expert, and testified that from what he had heard that the Constellation had been properly managed.

The testimony was declared all in, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

Gordon Weeps in Court.

Ex-Judge Curtis continued his summing up yesterday in the trial of Louis Gordon, accused of setting fire to his shirt factory at 21 Walker Street.

"Why, gentlemen," Mr. Curtis said, "just look at that poor victim of a foul conspiracy; that object of a mighty District Attorney's attack. Is he not meek? Is he not suffering martyrdom in a noble spirit? And yet, look deeper; gaze into his eyes, and you will see the glare of incipient dementia, as a result of the great strain put upon him to establish his innocence."

As Mr. Curtis pointed to Gordon, the latter pulled out his handkerchief and brushed away a few tears.

The summing up will continue to-day.

Verdict Against J. L. Hand.

The jury before whom James L. Hand, charged with having connived at forgery in connection with the collection of the pension of James Mullin of Unadilla, N. Y., has been on trial for four days past, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday afternoon, after having been out half an hour.

Hand was taken to the Ludlow Street Jail. His friends say that bail will be obtained for him in this United States District to-day, and that the case will be appealed.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 271—The Union Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff vs. Anna Callaghan, administratrix. Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 707—A. Backus, Jr., & Sons, et al., plaintiffs vs. The Fort Street Union Depot Company. Motion to dismiss submitted.

Argument was heard in cases Nos. 260, 668, 669, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 678, 679, and 706—Insurance and Bank cases vs. The City of Memphis, Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, and concluded by S. P. Walker, for the State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby; and submitted by F. P. Poston for the Home Insurance and Trust Company.

No. 341—William M. Fishback, et al., appellants, vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, and No. 342—William M. Fishback, et al., appellants, vs. The Pacific Express Company. Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the Pacific Express Company, and for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The call for Thursday, Jan. 23, will be as follows: Nos. 341, (and 342,) 755, 110, (and 759,) 783, 681, 573, (and 574,) 582, 321, 394, (and 473,) and 694.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

69—Crockett vs. Barge Potomac: 72—Pings & Pinner vs. United States. 81—Huntington vs. Steamship Advance. 82—Same vs. Steamship Alliance. 83—Same vs. Steamship Vigilancia. 147—Same vs. Steamship Seguranca. 84—Denison Manufacturing Company vs. United States. 97—Press Publishing Company vs. Monroe. 85—New Departure Bell Company vs. Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company. 86—Moore vs. Clark.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Austin P. Gibbons, and another vs. James P. Campbell and another, executors, appellants.—Argued by Edwin Countryman for appellants, William Man for respondents.

Mary J. Kittinger et al., appellants, vs. City of Buffalo et al.—Argued by George Clinton for appellants, Frank R. Perkins for respondents.

People vs. Michael Corey, alias Kelly appellants.—Argued by Albert O. Briggs for appellants, H. M. Kiely, District Attorney, and J. D. Senn for respondents.

Rosell C. Cullis vs. M. V. B. Ball et al., appellants.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellants, Edmund J. Wager for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 390, 393, 394, 364, 363, 148, 263, 272.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Williams, Rumsey, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—82—Finn vs. Lally. 13—People ex rel. Seery vs. Lagrange. 95—Valentine vs. Healey. 61—McMahon vs. The Mayor. 9—People ex rel. McKenna vs. Martin. 64—Schoen vs. Wagner. 97—Gosquet vs. Pollock. 107—Brown vs. Wysong. 83—Bachrach vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 93—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 91—Blanck vs. Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Railroad Company. 63—Steinway vs. Steinway. 116—Reilly vs. Freeman. 65—Foulke vs. Thalmessinger. 4—People ex rel. Melrick vs. Roosevelt. 6—People ex rel. Hogrett vs. Roosevelt. 26—McSe—ns vs. Weeden. 76—Matter of Flint. 78—Matter of O'Brien. 11—People ex rel. Lee vs. Waring.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Second National Bank vs. Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 2—Peck vs. Jackson. 3—Peck vs. Lincoln Iron Works. 4—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 5—Matter of Wolf. 6—Kramer vs. November. 7—Matter of Christie Manufacturing Company. 8—People vs. Waring. 9—Dunning vs. De Venn. 10—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 11—Koch vs. Bulkley. 12—Gore vs. Groe Brothers. 13—Hildebrandt vs. Shepherd. 14—Schuyler vs. Curtis. 15—Duffy vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 16—Stevenson vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 17—Kinless vs. Hillless. 18—Schmitt vs. Schmitt. 19—Slade vs. Parsons. 20—Warren vs. Penfield. 21—Koswick vs. Koswick. 22—People vs. Fitch. 23—Von Der Smith vs. Rourke. 24—Kellner vs. Donlon. 25—Katz vs. Kaiser. 26—Benedict vs. Amoux. 27—Jacobs vs. Jordan. 28—Wolf vs. Groh. 29—People vs. Roberts. 30—Matter of Elm Street. 31—Laboulsse vs. Evening Post Publishing Company. 32—Sauer vs. Gormley. 33—People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker. 34—Ross vs. Charles N. Crittenton Company. 35—Duffy vs. Duffy. 36—McDonough vs. McDonough. 37—Pattison vs. Lightstone. 38—Wallace vs. Baring. 39—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 40—H. G. Craig & Co. vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 41—People vs. Docen. 42—People vs. Engert. 43—Bedford Bank vs. Cosmopolitan Fashion Company. 44—Wilson vs. Nightingale. 45—Shevlin vs. Colin. 46—Berg vs. Berg. 47—Tripp vs. Joseph Fowler Shirt and Collar Company. 48—People vs. Quinn. 49—Gormhar vs. O'Brien. 50—Hopper vs. Updike. 51—Bohl vs. Templars of Liberty. 52—Matter of Lowerre. 53—Jacobson vs. Holly. 54—Young vs. United States Book Company. 55—Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 56—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 57—Bell vs. Hanitsch. 58—Moore & Co. vs. Pond. 59—People vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—McIntyre vs. Bell. Brown vs. Brown. Preferred Causes.—2250—Adams vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2004—People ex rel. Bridgeport Savings Bank, vs. Barker. 2006—Same vs. same. 2249—Spinelli vs. McCormick. 2252—Seligsberg vs. Wile.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1114—Gilsey vs. Ingersoll. 1393—People ex rel. India Rubber Company, vs. Barker. 1365—Isaacs vs. Deeves. 1402—Side vs. Brennermann. 1411—Helsley vs. Sternback. 1451—Ogden vs. Manning. 1453—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Brady. 1462—Kallman vs. Jarmulowsky. 1422—Rosenthal vs. Franklin. 1485—Leffler vs. Fica. 1495—Bonnerwith vs. Bonnerwith. 1540—Weed vs. Davidson. 1541—Same vs. same. 1257—Klingenstein vs. Kahn. 1633—Arnold vs. Arnold. 1715—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 1719—Young vs. Fulton. 1720—Boos vs. Bell. 1721—Same vs. same. 1732—Fitzpatrick vs. Bay State Corset Company. 1733—Same vs. same. 1743—Levy vs. Langer. 1744—Marsel vs. same. 1745—Ringler vs. Ringler. 1746—Dalton Shoe Company vs. Salomon. 1747—Andreas vs. Andreas. 1749—Constantine vs. Ottenberg. 1752—Bartlett vs. Cram. 1753—Lobejager vs. Thiel. 1754—Fleischman vs. Fleischman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lewis for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William F. Lennon. 2—Stephen Ryan and John Ball.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 4709—Leidman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company. 5215—Kunstler vs. Gibbin. 5914—Rothman vs. Diamond Match Company. 2579—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 6890—Vidal vs. Reilly. 6942—Zagat vs. Zagat. 6365—Gerety vs. National Ice Company. 5256—Vilas vs. New-York Air Brake Company. 5544—O'Connor vs. Abraham. 6112—Steinauer vs. Scheuer. 4853—Dieckerhoff vs. Adler. 6738—Will vs. Glaser. 5623—Ludington vs. Thompson. 3566—Casey vs. Stewart. 5562—Bradley vs. Bantfurt. 6285—Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company vs. Dutton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

482—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 419—Baer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1359—Meyers vs. Salmon. 1360—Sellet vs. Holder. 2084—Defino vs. Stern. 797—Shipman vs. Jeffers. 1727—Wendell vs. Horsheimer. 1838—Doller vs. Union Railway Company. 1847—Frey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1916—Backus Manufacturing Company vs. Brookman. 388—Geams vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 465—Parsons vs. Vanderwater. 1310—Gluskor vs. American Sick Benefit Association. 1329—Latzke vs. Weinburgh. 1283—Reed vs. Tone. 1637—Crittenden vs. Johnason. Higher number reached in regular call, 2072.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1600—Jarmulowsky vs. Greenberg. 1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 1953—Bassett vs. Hinrich. 946—Plant vs. Fletcher. 1284—Ayoob vs. Einstein. 1430—McCarthy vs. Schastay. 1901—Auerbach vs. Guilfoyle. 1985—Handwerker vs. Ford. 6931—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1377—Couzzens vs. Wood. 2075—De Castino vs. Gantert. 2076—Same vs. same. 1538—Marchand vs. Haber. 1702—Lee vs. The Mayor, &c. 1745—Schwarz vs. Boettger & Henze. 1924—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1943—Law vs. Stein. 2046—Turek vs. Goldberger. 2050—De Groat vs. New-York and New-England Railroad Company. 2044—Goodman vs. Feldhusen. 2097—McSwegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: James L. Stewart, Wolf Kronethal, Kate E. Hatch, and Susan M. Journey. At 2 P. M.: Mary Hartley Brown and Catharine Curran.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1077—Alexander Melville. 1184—Mary E. Hagen. 1123—Kunigunda Bischoff. At 2 P. M.: 1130—Eunice M. Sessions.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

894—Barach vs. Everhard. 755—Reanhard vs. Frankard. 790—Geld vs. United States Grand Lodge, &c. 804—Fassberg vs. Sherlach. 2977—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 3346—Reinfeld vs. Tamsen. 3847—Ebenreiter vs. same. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 370—Bernstein vs. Jonnasson. 551—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 552—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 797—Foley vs. Shewin. 749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 801—Legrand vs. Ward. 877—Singer vs. Patterson. 145—Venable vs. Lincoln. 992—Baumann vs. Inch. 963—India Wharf Brewing Company vs. Cavalta. 994—Stern vs. Knox. 995—Bernstein vs. Feist. 996—Imperial Packing Company vs. Blumenthal. 997—Rockman vs. Berger. 998—Hogan vs. Altschut. 999—Fuerth vs. Krieshelmer. 1000—Same vs. same. 1002—McCarthy vs. Chase.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

606—Appleton vs. Walsh. 583—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 615—Goldstein vs. Miller. 326—Grogan vs. Leykauf. 533—Lippman vs. Clancy. 977—Werner vs. Baer. 978—Cohen vs. Friedman. 979—Bigelow vs. Hassett. 980—Calloway vs. Pohya. 981—Koenigsberg vs. McCollum. 982—Raymond vs. London Assurance Company. 983—Payne vs. Shea. 984—Johnson vs. Marwell. 985—Bennett vs. Lapayera. 986—Heilner vs. Cantor. 987—O'Connor vs. Baer. 988—Mendeles vs. Scharlach. 989—McVeigh vs. P. Ballantine & Sons. 990—Jaeckel vs. O'Neill. 991—Idelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 25 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

664—Rylands vs. White. 767—Garrety vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 673—Migner vs. Thramann. 674—Goss vs. Benz. 691—Weiser vs. Budweiser Brewing Company. 711—Rouse vs. Blanner. 723—Vought vs. Fiss. 726—Wingerath vs. Weiss. 17—Herring vs. Donnell. 828—Buess vs. Donohue. 833—Lawson vs. Feldherr. 834—Crandell & Godley Company vs. Gerow. 835—Same vs. Bourger. 867—Same vs. Belser. 800—Kram vs. Rosenthal. 897—Brase vs. Engelge. 902—Schekiewsky vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 915½—Zeller vs. Ryshpan. 645—Linderhook Knitting Company vs. Gillispy. 3537—Smith vs. Smith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Presidents of the Anthracite Coal Lines Will Meet To-day.

THE SITUATION DEMANDS ACTION

Restriction of Production, Regulation of the Price and Allotment of Tonnage Will Probably Be Freely Discussed.

A meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying railroads will be held in this city to-day for the purpose of discussing measures looking to a betterment of the situation. Restriction of production, regulation of prices, and an allotment of tonnage will probably be the chief topics considered. In the call for the meeting, which is signed by Samuel Sloan, J. Rogers Maxwell, and E. F. Wilbur, the Presidents are requested to bring with them to the meeting the statistics of the coal tonnage of their respective roads for 1895.

An authority in the coal industry says that since July there has been no means of knowing exactly how much coal was being mined. It is estimated that the total production for 1895 will figure up nearly 45,000,000 tons. In 1894 the total amount of coal mined was 41,391,200 tons. There is at present an excess of coal in storage, and the side tracks of railroads are filled with loaded coal cars. The output recently has averaged about 6,000,000 tons a month, while the market will take normally only about 3,500,000 tons a month.

At least ten railroad companies will be represented at to-day's meeting, in most cases by their Presidents, as follows: Pennsylvania, George B. Roberts; Reading, Joseph S. Harris; Lehigh Valley, E. P. Wilbur; Lackawanna, Samuel Sloan; Jersey Central, J. Rogers Maxwell; Erie, E. B. Thomas; Delaware and Hudson, Robert M. Olyphant; New-York, Ontario and Western, Thomas P. Flower; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, A. L. Hopkins; Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill, Eckley B. Coxe.

Other coal interests will probably be represented at the meeting also. There is an unusual degree of interest felt in the coal situation just now. Miners and dealers have been in the dumps for some time past, and the feeling that something ought to be done to improve matters is widespread. It is asserted by the coal men that prices are fully as low, if not lower, now than they were at this season a year ago.

The matters to be discussed are so important that there is a probability that the session of the Presidents may last two or three days.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The Reading coal statement for the week ended Jan. 18 shows a tonnage of 283,145 tons, an increase over the same week last year of 33,619 tons. For the year to date the company has shipped 1,904,930 tons, or 203,627 tons more than the same period last year.

NO BICYCLE ROAD WANTED.

State Board Refuses to Sanction the Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Line.

The application of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Railroad Company for a sertificate under Section 59 of the railroad law, permitting the company to construct its road, has been denied by the State Railroad Commission. The board is of the opinion that public convenience and necessity do not require the construction of the proposed road. The proposed road was to have been entirely within Queens County, and to extend from the easterly boundary of the City of Brooklyn to the village of Far Rockaway. Its terminus was situated at the easterly end of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and from there the road would have run to Aqueduct, Inwood, and Far Rockaway. The board writes a long opinion in denying the application, and says that it would be refused for the sole reason that the company has not complied with the law in having 10 per cent. of its capital paid in in cash.

The board continues: "But it may be well to consider the merits of the application in order that, upon review, a court may know in what esteem they are held by the board. Passing for the time the questions arising from the peculiar nature of the applicant's structure, the board is of the opinion that no sufficient necessity for the construction of the road has been shown. There is, on the contrary, substantial evidence indicating that the territory and the population to be served by the proposed road are well supplied with railroad facilities. The terminal points of the proposed road are now connected by two railroad lines, which at present form part of the Long Island Railroad system, and the new road would simply duplicate existing facilities.

"In connection with such an application as this, when there is a collision between the applicant's proposition and the interests of an existing company, it is invariably urged on behalf of the applicant that existing rates of fare are unreasonable, and that the applicant will give better and cheaper service, if permitted. Neither branch of this proposition can be adopted in this case by the board. The Legislature has full power to regulate fares of existing railways. It does so under laws which are not unduly favorable to the companies. If the rates charged upon Long Island are unreasonable, they can be reduced. It is true that on behalf of the applicant assurances have been given that the cost of transportation will be materially diminished by the construction of applicant's road. Such promises can have no binding quality. The applicant's road, if constructed, would be subject to laws precisely as existing roads now are. A new company must charge whatever the service it renders may be worth. A company charging less would become bankrupt, and bankrupt companies are not desirable. Manifestly, therefore, the applicant is promising to bring about a result which can be brought about better by other methods and means, or it is promising to do that which business principles declare to be impracticable.

"In this connection there is some degree of assertion that the territory which the applicant desires to serve is at present in the grasp of a monopoly. If such a statement as this calls for comment, it need only be said that railroad corporations organized and doing business under the laws of this State are not monopolies. They are as far from the condition or estate of a monopoly as freedom of construction in the past and thoroughgoing legal supervision at present can make them. They are so far from being monopolies that it is entirely safe to say that the railroad service of this State would in some particulars have been better than it is if the policy of the law had leaned more toward protecting the vested interests of railroads and their proprietors. At the present moment there is no one form of business undertaken by railroads which may not be reviewed and questioned by public officials which may not be made the subject of hostile litigation.

"What has thus far been said has taken no special account of the peculiar, if not unique, character of the applicant's proposed road. The form of structure, if not eccentric, is at least novel. The proposed railroad, according to the evidence, is to commence at the terminus of an existing elevated railroad, at which point the structure will be forty feet in the air. It is to run thence upon an elevated structure at a distance of twelve to fourteen feet from the ground to Far Rockaway, an incorporated village. The car used is of the shape of a wedge, sharpened at each end, running upon a single rail, moved by electricity, and the rate of speed is to be forty miles an hour, and upon occasions to be as great as, or even, eighty miles an hour. These cars are to be run every ten minutes, manned by a motorman only. It is professed that grades present no difficulty, and that curves of high degree do not prevent the operation of the road at a uniform rate of speed. According to the testimony of Engineer Boynton, the car is held upright amid on the rail by its own momentum. At the top of the car there is a guide wheel, but it touches the structure only at rare intervals. The doors open on the side. The structure is part steel and part timber. The principle of operation in going around curves is that of a safety bicycle, and, in general, the structure and its methods of operation are said to resemble the operation of a bicycle. They are so novel that there is room to seriously consider the question whether the statutes under which the applicant incorporates were intended to provide for such a device. The board is in doubt upon this point. Those doubts do not rest solely upon the strange physical aspect of the structure, although that consideration cannot be ignored.

LINE TO PORT WASHINGTON.

Efforts to Get the Right of Way for a Branch of the Long Island Road.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 22.—This quiet little village will soon be invaded by a branch of the Long Island Railroad, if certain property owners between here and Great Neck can be induced to give the right of way through their land. The two principal ones are Bloodgood H. Cutler, the Long Island farmer poet, and an old colored man named Henry Pearsall.

Poet Cutler owns a large farm near Great Neck. The route proposed for the railroad runs directly through this farm. It was thought that much difficulty would be encountered in inducing Mr. Cutler to consent to the road. It is now said, however, that the poet has taken an interest in the project and will grant the necessary right of way. Moreover, it is said, he has promised to write a poem of thirty verses when the new route is opened for travel.

Pearsall, the colored man, owns a little farm valued on the assessment rolls at $800. He has been told to hold on to it and ask a big price. He accordingly demanded $4,500 for his place. When he called to pay his taxes the other day the tax collector jokingly told him that his bill was ten times what it really was. Nelson demanded an explanation, and was told that the taxes were raised on his own increase of the valuation of his property.

Much interest is taken here in the railroad project. Some of the more conservative people think the village will be better off as it is. The majority is in favor of it, however, and has already secured a site for the station.

RATE CUTTING.

Well-Defined Reports that the New Traffic Agreement Is Violated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Eastern railroad officials are considerably agitated over the alleged manipulation of east-bound freight rates. The large amount of business done by some of the roads running east from Chicago last week is said to be due to the absorption of drayage, switching, and other transfer charges. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Board of Managers of the Joint Transfer Association, and the latter has sent a communication to the traffic officials of the east-bound roads from Chicago denouncing in strong terms the violation of agreement by some of them and threatening discharge of position if alleged manipulation of rates is proved against any of them. Two or three roads, it is said, have contracts with certain elevators for the absorption of transfer charges, which, it is said, cannot be abrogated. Unless these contracts are annulled, other roads say they will be compelled to take measures for their protection.

The difficulty will have to be adjusted quickly or there will be serious trouble in store for the new Joint Traffic Association. Notwithstanding the prediction that on and after Jan. 1 all rate cutting or other manipulation which tends to reduce rates would be a thing of the past, yet thus far, though the agreement has been in effect for three weeks, a change from former conditions is not observable, and the assumption for business on the part of the east-bound roads remains as active as ever.

Pennsylvania's Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—Following is a statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for December, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $485,815.01, an increase in expenses of $335,035.59, an increase in net earnings of $150,779.42. The twelve months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, shows an increase in gross earnings of $5,922,894.14, an increase in expenses of $4,580,565.15, an increase in net earnings of $1,342,328.99.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for December, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $425,264.10, an increase in expenses of $212,901.93, an increase in net earnings of $212,362.17. The twelve months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $4,501,313.86, an increase in expenses of $1,821,944.77, an increase in net earnings of $2,739,369.09.

A Pipe Line War.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 22.—The war between the United States Pipe Line Company and the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads seems to have been transferred to the opposing telegraph companies, the Western Union and the Postal. The pipe line company patronizes the latter and has for some time been stringing the wires and completing the line from Hampton Junction to Wilkesbarre, Penn.

A day or two ago they put their line over the Pennsylvania Road below Belvidere, and yesterday the railroad company sent a force of men to the place, and the wire was soon removed. Then the railroad laborers began to remove the wire from the property of the pipe line company, but they were soon routed and driven away. When they left, the pipe line forces put the wire up again, and now are hourly expecting the railroad men to appear on the scene and destroy the connection. The pipe line people will sue for damages.

What the Consolidated May Do.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22.—Judge John M. Hall, Vice President of the Consolidated Railroad, to-day sent a forcible communication to City Attorney Matthewman, in answer to a letter asking that the railroad company abate the smoke nuisance at its roundhouse. The letter points out that the company is doing all in its power to abate the alleged nuisance, and has now reduced the annoyance to a minimum. Judge Hall states further that if the city persists in forcing the railroad to remove the roundhouses, much of the plant of the line will have to be removed from this city, which is now a central point between New-York and Boston. Judge Hall calls attention to the fact that material offers have been made to the Consolidated Road to transfer its roundhouses and other New-Haven headquarters further to the east, possibly to New-London, and says that it may be necessary to accept one of them. The action of the City Government is awaited with interest.

Warned Against "Plugged" Tickets.

Some of the trunk line General Passenger Agents have recently been giving considerable attention to a form of swindling the railroads, which is apparently on the increase. Limited tickets that have been officially stamped and punched and once used are being cleverly "doctored" and resold by scalpers or others. The holes punched in the tickets are so deftly filled in with parafine that only the minutest scrutiny can detect the alteration. Dates once punched out are then reprinted, and the stamp mark is duplicated to suit the changed dates. Such tickets are turning up with increasing frequency, and certain General Passenger Agents have deemed it advisable to issue circulars of warning to their conductors. The latter are advised to run the edges of each limited ticket collected between the thumb nail and forefinger, in order to ascertain whether there is any parafine filling in the pasteboard.

Grand Trunk Announcement.

General Manager Spicer of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway makes the official announcement that George B. Reeve will retire from the position of Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, to assume the position of General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. On and after Feb. 1 traffic matters relating to the freight department of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway will be attended to by David Brown, General Freight Agent, and the business of the passenger department will be in charge of W. E. Davis, General Passenger Agent. The offices of both officials will be continued in Chicago.

Mexican Gulf Not For Sale.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Jan. 22.—A. Monnom, General Manager of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway, has returned from his trip to the United States. He denies the rumor that his visit had any connection with the sale or lease of the road to the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Monnom states that there has been no negotiations looking to the absorption of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Road by the Huntington system, and that the road is not for sale.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The present management of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was overwhelmingly indorsed by the vote of the stockholders, which was formally announced yesterday. President Wilbur and the Board of Directors were re-elected, Mr. Wilbur and most of the Directors receiving the votes of 610,950 shares each, the 32,800 shares of the opposition having been cast for these four only.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Tarrytown Electric Railway Company, which proposes to build a street railroad in Westchester County, four miles long, between Tarrytown and Elmsford. The capital of the company is $50,000, and the Directors are William Rockefeller, Robert E. Hopkins, George G. Newton, John D. Archbald, William N. Crane, John Eastman, John C. Barrow, Louis Stern, and Robert Sewell.

—At the annual meeting of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Charles A. Sinclair, John A. Spaulding, E. B. Stoddard, Frank Jones, George W. Armstrong, Charles Holman, Frank G. Clark, F. S. Moseley, and Albert Wallace. These were all re-elections, with the exception of Mr. Wallace, who succeeds Frank A. McKean of Nashua.

—It is expected that the State Board of Railway Commissioners will announce its decision in the application of the Buffalo Traction Company for permission to construct its sixty-six miles of road through the streets of Buffalo to-day.

—A resolution has been adopted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, urging the re-establishment in that city of the general passenger and freight offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

—It is the opinion of well-informed railway men that Vice President D. B. Robinson of the Atchison was offered the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio, but that the financial inducement was insufficient.

—The suit of Carl Nagle of Dutch Kills for $5,000 damages against the Steinway Railway Company was dismissed from court by Supreme Court Justice Smith, in Long Island City, yesterday.

—A report comes from Chicago that Frank A. Palmer, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Wabash, is to be appointed General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk system.

—An order for 6,000 tons of steel to be delivered in the Spring has been placed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

—For the quarter ended Dec. 31, the gross earnings of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad were $70,544, operating expenses $54,118, and net income $3,530.

—A meeting of the Grain Committee of the Trunk Line Association was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the eastbound grain situation.

—The "Soo" and St. Paul and Duluth Roads have made a rate of 1 cent a mile for the Knights of Pythias convention, to be held in Minneapolis.

—R. F. Malone has been appointed Ticket Auditor of the Chicago Great Western Railway, with headquarters in St. Paul.

—Gross earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for December show an increase of $567,940.

—Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad will hold their annual meeting in St. Louis on March 10.

—Thomas M. King, Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in New York yesterday.

—The Executive Committee of the Southern States Freight Association meets in Atlanta to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Costly West Side Dwelling—Details of Auction Offerings Yesterday and for To-day.

Mr. Uriah G. Lott has sold to a Mr. Kruger, at about $150,000, the four-story and basement limestone-front dwelling 29 West Eighty-first Street, 25 by about 125 by 204.4, the lot extending to Eighty-second Street.

The Brush estate has sold four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $7,500, to George M. Miller and Stephen D. Marshall, trustees, the four-story brick tenement 191 Cherry Street, south side, 150 feet west of Pike Street, 25.6 by 60 by 25.4 by 60.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick N. Du Bois, at $30,000, two plots, the first L shaped, beginning on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, 95 by 314.7 on Willman Place by 105 on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street by 95.5 on Bathgate Avenue by 100 by 213.2, and the second 120 by 99.11 on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 94.7 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

The Sheriff sold to Frederick W. Mertens, at $202, the right, title, and interest of C. H. B. Becker to the property at 429 West Thirty-eighth Street, 26.3 by 98.9, with three-story frame tenement in front and four-story brick in rear.

For to-day auction sales include two notable offerings. One of these, by Mr. Philip A. Smyth, at 111 Broadway, is an executor's sale of the Westfall property, including the junction of New Chambers and Duane Streets, with store and office building, a five-story warehouse at James Slip and Water Street, a tenement in Eldridge Street and several good bits of Brooklyn property.

The other sale, by Mr. George R. Read, will be held at the Exchange room in Liberty Street, and consists of some valuable property on the Bowery extending to Elizabeth Street. Details of all sales are subjoined:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles B. Page, referee, 66 and 68 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,000; on prior mortgage, $10,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, as follows: 4 and 6 New Chambers Street, 41.3 by 19.3 on Duane Street by 28 by 50.6, five-story brick and stone store and office building; also 5, 5½, and 7 James Slip, northwest corner of Water Street, 36.2 by 64.4, five-story brick warehouse; also 220 Eldridge Street, east side, 100 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement, with two stores; also 314 State Street, between Hoyt and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, 25 by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 439 Pacific Street, near Nevins Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; also plot at northeast corner of Flatbush Avenue and Lenox Road, Brooklyn, 160.3½ by 166, divided into eleven lots; also 34 Vernon Avenue, south side, about 300 feet east of Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, 100 by 150, with frame dwelling and stable; also plot 200 by 200, with frame dwelling, on the east side of Nichols Avenue, about 1,000 feet south of Jamaica Avenue.

At 59 Liberty Street, by George R. Read, auction sale, 298 Bowery, west side, 134.10½ feet north of Houston Street, extending to 290 Elizabeth Street, 25.6 by 106.10 by 25.7 by 166, with four-story brick building on each street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Brown Place, by John Bannon of 1,404 Park Avenue, for five four-story brick flats; cost, $85,000.

Boulevard, east side, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, by Anna E. M. de Montsaulinn, for five two-story brick dwellings; cost, $40,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 600 feet west of Park Road, Spuyten Duyvil, by Henry Kroger, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $7,000.

No. 507 Sixth Avenue, by Pauline Meyer and Leah S. King and Louis S. Brush of 1,425 Broadway, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $750.

No. 267 East Houston Street, by estate of Wolf Kronethal of 1,270 Madison Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick shop, &c.; cost, $300.

No. 250 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of 120 Broadway, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 411 Bleecker Street, by Anna Gray, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 29 Horatio Street, four-story brick public school; cost, $1,000. No. 73 Oliver Street, four-story brick school; cost, $12,000. No. 68 Pearl Street, five-story brick school; cost, $1,000. No. 203 Pearl Street, four-story brick school; cost, $1,000. No. 8 Clark Street, four-story brick school; cost, $1,000. Alterations for stated amounts to above schools by the City of New-York.

Nos. 210 and 212 Franklin Street, by W. L. Skidmore of 40 West Fifty-second Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. John Pullman has sold for the Morrison estate, to Louis Bonert, for improvement, at $25,000, the plot 100 by 90 at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Union Street. Apartment houses, with stores, will be built there.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Putnam Avenue, south side, 90 feet west of Stuyvesant Avenue, one two-story frame dwelling; by Jas. Tilly; cost, $2,000.

Northwest corner of Jay and Concord Streets, one five-story brick double apartment house, 23.4 by 49.5, tin roof, for store and eight families; cost, $8,000. John Martenhoff, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

19TH ST, n s, 98.10 ft w of Avenue A, 19.6x92; Luke A. Burke and wife to Minnie Huber $28,000
28TH ST, s s s, Lots 58 and 59, map of Cornelius Ray; Catherine S. Robinson to E. R. Emerson 1
48TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Charles F. Fuhrmann and wife to Augusta Handte 49,250
81ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 25x204.4 to 22d St; Urich Lott to Mary R. Lott 1
81ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Charles W. Sloane, executor, to Mary Kuh and another 11,025
BOULEVARD, s w corner of 67th St, 112.8 x187.1x100.5x135.7; Frank L. Smith and wife to James Flanigan 160,000
3D AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 94th St, 25x90; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Henry Korn 21,000
3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of 93d St, 0.1x90; Robert C. Cornell and others to same 1
SAME PROPERTY; S. S. Crane, as executor and trustee, to same 1
86TH ST, n s, 181 ft e af 1st Av, 25x90; Herman Loewenthal and wife to Fannie Bernstein 16,500
1ST AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Luke A. Burke and wife to Minnie Huber 22,000
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; Robert T. McNamara to Magdalena Klatz 14,750
74TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Maria Monahan to William Monahan 1
119TH ST, n s, 270.6 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Jacob Herb and wife to Mina Lustig 1
148TH ST, n s, 341.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 83.4x99.11; Garrie H. Haulenbeek to Henry C. Bryan 1
HUBERT ST, s s, 60 ft e of Collister St, 20x57; Henry C. De Witt and wife to Charles B. Cosse 1
PINE ST, 98; Allen Tucker and others to Richard J. Chard 1
PERRY ST, 99; Charles Kempner to Charles B. Cosse 1
SAME PROPERTY. George B. Cosse to Henry C. De Witt and another 1
RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 87th St, 100.8x100; Peter B. Sweeny to W. W. Hall 1
72D ST, s s, 402 ft e of West End Av, 48x102.2; John P. Duncan and wife to George Edgar and wife 10
69TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; William E. Diller and wife to Annie B. Mackay 1
107TH AV, s w corner of 53d St, 49.7x irregular; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Simon Adler and another 64,500
72D ST, s s, 427 ft e of West End Av, 23x102.2; George Edgar and others to Benedict Fischer 10
42D ST, 354 West; Elizabeth Hugart to Maria Dunseith 17,000
10TH AV, 777; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Marks Levy 29,750
MAITLAND AV, n s, 175 ft from Mapes Av, 50x100; Ella M. Mapes to Daniel O'Connell 700
WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100.4x133.9x irregular; Robert D. Murray, referee, to Payson Merrill 11,250
LOT 486, map of Section, A Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Patrick T. Sullivan and another 1,450
BENSON AV, w s, 50 ft s of Rae St, 25x23.6, to centre line of avenue; John McLoughlin, as executor, to Marie L. Mason 100
ST. ANN'S AV, 50 ft s of Rae St, 25.1x 55.10x25x30.3; Maria L. Mason to Joseph Peiser and wife 3,875
WEST END AV, w s, centre line between 86d and 94th Sts, runs n 21.4x100; also, s s of 84th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 10x100.8; Jacob Lawson to John Schnoering 1
188TH ST, 607 West; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Edwin A. Hervey 14,000
CROTONA AV, e s, Lot 147, map of Ryer homestead, 25x100x24x100; Isabel Fawcett to Annie E. Lavelle 1,725
SCOFIELD AV, s s, about 400 ft w of Main St; Martin J. Keogh and wife to Jerome Bell 650
LOTS 1 and 2, map of park, Riverdale, 24th Ward, 7 9-10 acres, and land under water; Kate B. Spaulding, as executrix, to Margaret Thompson Schley and another 75,000
LOTS 11 and 12, map of part of Downing estate; Jeremiah Healy to George Stolz. 1
138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Mott Haven Canal, 25x99; Olin J. Stephens and others to August Belmont and another 1
SEAMAN AV, s s, Lots 250 to 253, 258, 261, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 12th Ward; Wallace Reck and wife to William H. Cockran 4,350
CONVENT AV and 138d St, s w corner, 50x100; Clarence H. Brown to Leon Ulman 1
GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 25.11 ft s of 114th St, 75x100; William E. Ludlum to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1

Recorded Leases.

MAHER, Edward, to Pasquale Pantano and another; 40 Mulberry St, 5 years.... $1,500
SMITH, James W., and another to Max Herzfelder; n s of Houston St, 210 ft e of East River, extends n s s of 3d St, 28x141.11, 5 2-12 years 1,000
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF New-York to the American Book Company; 1 to 7 floors, basements, &c., University Building, University Place, between Waverley and Washington Places, 181x99, 25 years 40,000
TIPALDI, Domilick, and Frank to Luigi Granto; 340 East 115th St, 2 2-3 years. 1,260
MURPHY, Hannah A., to William H. Webb; 468 4th Av, store, &c., 3 years.. 1,400
STORTZ, Landelin, to Veronika Oberlin; 3d Av, 3,967, 3 years 80
HEMMER, Augusta E., and others to B. Blumenstock & Son; 521 9th Av, store, &c., and cellars of 402 and 404 West 39th St, 10 years $2,700, 3,200
SAME to same; first floor of 521 9th Av, 10 years 280
B. BLUMENSTOCK & SON to Alexander Blumenstock; 521 9th Av, store and basement, and floor above, 8 years 8 months $1,880 to $1,988 2,288

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New-York; 783 and 785 10th Av and 502 West 53d St, 3 years.. $45,000
ALEXANDER, Fanny, to Hermann Cantor, Adolph Steeg, and Isidor Neuburger; 348 West 145th St, 3 years 6,000
BUSBY, Winslow E., to Allan M. Holder; Anthony Av, n w corner of Berry St, 1 year 400
BERNSTEIN, Fannie, to Herman Loewenthal; n s of 86th St, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 7,500
CHARD, Richard, to Allen and Samuel A. Tucker; 98 Pine St, 3 years 7,000
CIMINO, Vito and Caterina, to Antonia Cimino; 175 Hester St, 2 years 2,700
SAME to Maria Pellegrino; same property, 2 years 500
COSSE, Charles B., to Elias Kempner; Hubert St, s s, 60 ft e of Collister St, demand 8,000
COCHRAN, William H., to Wallace Peck; Lots 250, 251, 252, 253, 258, and 261, map of Isaac Dyckman, 1 year 2,550
DUNSEITH, Maria, to Elizabeth Hugart; 354 West 42d St, installments 15,000
DE WITT, Henry C., to Martha E. Magimsson; 99 Pine St, 3 years 1,000
EDGAR, George, and Theodore Klian to John P. Duncan; s s of 72d St, 402 ft e of West End Av, 1½ years 18,424
FLECK, Rosa, to Fanny Leopold; s s of 116th St, 141.6 w of 1st Av, 1 11-12 years 500
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF Morrisania to Pauline A. Reynolds; n s of 166th St, 79.4 ft e of Forrest Av, 2 years 8,500
HOULROYD, Jennie G., to Suay E. Wood; 13th Av, n s, Lot 592, map of Wakefield, 1 year 700
HECK, Ludwig, and wife to German Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 38th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 8,500
HALL, William W., to Peter P. Sweeney; Riverside Av or Drive, n e corner of 87th St, 5 months 17,500
JANSEN, Catherine H. and Adam, to Rosanna S. Smith; s s of 41st St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 1,500
KUH, Gilbert, and wife to Ernest Harvier; n s of 31st St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 6,500
KOERT, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,671-3d Av, 3 years .. 10,000
KEHOE, Mary, to Jacob Ruppert; n s of 132d St, 435 ft w of 5th Av, demand.. 4,000
LEVY, Marks, and wife to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees of George W. Tucker; w s of 10th Av, 75 ft n of 92d St, 5 years 23,000
LEVY, Henrietta and Bernard, to Caroline A. Haesloop; s s of 64th St, 194 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 1,200
LAWSON, Jacob, to Adelina F. Sahler; s s of 94th St, 114 ft w of West End Av, demand 13,000
LOEWENTHAL, Herman, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 181st St, e of 1st Av, 1 year 6,000
MADDOX, George J., and wife to Mary E. Pote, trustee of Samuel J. Pote; n s of 134th St, 93.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 3½ years 2,000
O'CONNELL, Maurice A., and wife and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 100th St, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, (three mortgages) 18,500
PASINSKY, Henry, and wife to Mary A. Hecker, guardian; 172 Henry St, 3 years. 2,500
SAME to John H. Henshaw; same property, 1½ years 500
SULLIVAN, Patrick T., and wife to the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; 486, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1½ years 1,000
SCHNOERING, John, and wife to Jacob Lawson; s w corner of West End Av and 94th St, 3 years 12,000
SAME to same; w s of West End Av at centre line of block between 93d and 94th Sts, 2 years 5,200
SAWYER, Flora, to John M. Cornell; w s of Wooster St, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, installments 14,233
STONE, Aaron, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 50th St, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 7,500
WEHRHAHN, Emma A. C., to Dietrich L. Wehrhahn; n s of 71st St, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 9,000
WOLF, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 52d St, 220 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Gustav, to Samuel Riker $2,350
COSSE, Charles B., to Elias Kempner.... 1,000
CHASE, Edwin R., trustee, to John W. Mason; Lot 1, Block 1, Map of Mapes Estate 1
SAME to same 1
LEVY, Joseph C., trustee, to Sarah M. Knight 21,500
POWELL, Wilson M., trustee, and others to Louis Fryblu 19,000
SALADINO, Antonio, to Jonas V. Spero.. 2,000
STERLING, John W., trustee, to Edwin S. Chapin, trustee 1
TAILER, Robert W., executor, to Robert W. Tailer, Trustee, &c. 7-26 parts..... 1,750
SAME to same, trustee, 19-26 parts..... 4,750
FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Nathan L. Ely 5,000
SAME to James D. Shipman 5,000
HILDEBRANDT, Margaret J., to Minna Loehr 1
HOLDER, Allan M., to Charles E. Williams 400
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert W. Cooper 7,000
SAME to James Thomson 16,000
SAME to Della Garry and others, executors, &c. of Thomas Garry 16,000
SAME to George B. Mills, trustee..... 10,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK to Mary La Donnelly, executrix of Terenee Donnelly..Omitted
URBACH, William, to Louisa Dean..... 1,367
VON RIEDENSTEIN, Mathilda R., to Alexandrine T. Lawrence 1,628

Lis Pendens.

41ST ST, s s, 600 ft w of 11th Av, 70 ft front; Department of Buildings against William G. Steinbrecher, (violation of building laws.)
BOADWAY, 2,958 and 2,960; same against estate of Maria Shrady, (violation of building laws.)
SOUTH ST, 271 to 274; same against George C. Freeborn, (violation of building laws.)
3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 49th St, 42 ft front; same against George A. Haggerty, (violation of building laws.)
ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 75.8 ft s of Stanton St, 31.2 ft front; Morris Benjamin against William S. Munn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ALLEN ST, 156 to 168; Orchard St, 161 to 167; Annie Gamble, administratrix, against William F. Lennon and others, (action to set aside deed.)
WEST BROADWAY, s s, 75 ft s of West 3d St, 22 ft front; Alfred F. Bertin against Albert J. Lappin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
11TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50 ft front; Alfred B. Price against Edward Judson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
96TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 66 ft front; Thomas H. Bauehle against Solomon L. Kaye and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
DELANCEY and Forsyth Sts, s w corner, 20x75; Morris S. Thompson against Michael Englert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CHATHAM PT, 48; Manhattan St, 14 and 16; 7th Av, 2,245; 145th St, 320 to 324 West, and other parcels; Jane Haskin, Jr., and others, (dower.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WEST END AV, e s, 100 ft n of 72d St, 27.8x100; Adamant Manufacturing Company against Virginie de Jaros, owner; W. B. Carney, sub-contractor; Edward Franke, contractor $419
65TH ST, s s, 274.11 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; Dimock & Fink against Joseph Cerrito, owner; John J. Dowling, contractor 300
HOFFMAN ST, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Michael McGovern against James Bray, owner and contractor 4
PARK AV, w s, entire front between 40th and 41st Sts; C. L. Mott Iron Works against estate of Hugh Smith and others, owners; Joseph Ryan, contractor 6,556
KING'S BRIDGE and High Bridge Roads, s w corner, 100x100; W. J. Riley against Clara M. Webster, owner; William Cromwell, contractor 345
28D ST, 115 and 117 West; 24th St, s s, 160 ft w of 6th Av, 80 ft front; Dinsmore & Gray against A. B. Darling, owner; Louis Verande, contractor..... 218
INTERVALE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 167th St, 85x100; Joseph J. Halduven against T. L. Gillingham and others, contractors. 389
112TH ST, 13 to 21 East; 113th St, 12 to 18 East; Frederick Bozenhardt against William H. Niebuhr, owner; Eberhardt Sauer, contractor 200

FIGHTING JUSTICES GIVE UP

Murphy and Peterson Compelled by Courts to Abandon Their Seats in Williamsburg.

Business was resumed yesterday for the first time this year in the Broadway and the Lee Avenue civil courts of Brooklyn. As a result of the decision of Justice Gaynor and the Appellate Court, ex-Justices Edward Clarence Murphy and John Peterson offered no resistance when their successors, Gerard B. Van Wart and William Schult

MR. MORTON CALLS A HALT

The Governor Alarmed by the Legislature's Extravagance.

LOW TAX RATE OUT OF THE QUESTION

Senator Cantor Calls Attention to the Fact that Republicans Have Increased the Bills—Reform Is Promised.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Morton sent a message to the Legislature this morning warning the statesmen to go slow in spending the people's money. As soon as it was read in the Senate there sprang up the windiest season of the session. "Economy," "A low tax rate," and like ideas were flung across the Chamber with a recklessness that savored of a political campaign.

Unfortunately the galleries were not very well filled, and so a great deal of the talk was wasted. Some of the Republican Senators who were here last year and took prominent parts in inflicting on the people the outrageously high tax rate; some who have bills of their own making grabs for armories and other institutions calculated to embellish the real estate maps of their respective villages; some who know the value of a speech on behalf of the "poor farmer" in campaign times, took occasion to commend the Governor for sending in the message.

Raines and Mullin and Lexow and Coggeshall—all in favor of retrenchment and reform, economy and a low tax rate, made speeches. Coggeshall was heard with more real interest than any of the others, because he discussed his own attitude toward the Republican Party. He declared that he was a Republican, and proposed to act with the Republicans, and he commended the Governor in gracefully complimentary language for his present attitude. One of the listeners was Mrs. Morton, who had come to the Senate Chamber with a party of friends.

The Governor's message was as follows:

To the Legislature: I desire at this early period in your session to call attention to the necessity of the strictest economy in the appropriation of public moneys.

The files of bills thus far introduced show that appropriations aggregating more than $2,500,000 are now pending before you, although but ten days of the session have expired.

Recognizing clearly the powers conferred upon the executive and legislative branches of the Government under the Constitution, and with no desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the Legislature, it nevertheless becomes my obvious duty to say that this amount seems excessive, especially in view of the fact that the appropriation and supply bills—the great financial bills of the session—have not yet been prepared.

It is probable that, in view of the public sentiment decisively expressed, some provision will be made at the present session for transferring the care of the dependent insane in the County of New-York to the State at large. Should this be done, it will necessitate a fixed addition in the tax rate of over one-third of a mill, or $1,431,000. The people of the State have, by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution at the last election, provided for the creation of a debt of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals, and Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895 imposes a further annual addition to the tax rate of thirteen-hundredths of a mill for the creation of a sinking fund and the payment of the interest upon this debt.

It seems probable that under any circumstances the State will find it difficult to avoid increasing its tax levy year by year, in view of the additional burdens which have been assumed by the State. Upon this aspect of the situation, I deem it proper to bring especially to your notice a passage from the report of the Controller for the year 1895, in which he refers to the "tendency of the State to build up a gigantic system of expenditures in various directions," in these words: "It may be as well for the people to know now, as later, that a result of this policy will be that a low tax rate can never be had in this State again, unless new sources of revenue are discovered. The care of the charities, including the pauper insane; the care of the school system, the militia, the canals, and the judiciary under the new Constitution will present certain fixed charges which will render a low tax rate impossible.

"These items in the future will not fall much, if any, below the following amounts per annum: Charity, (including pauper insane,) $6,000,000; school system, $4,500,000; militia, (exclusive of betterments,) $600,000; canal maintenance, $800,000; Judges' salaries, $500,000; total, $12,700,000. These five items alone, which are more likely to increase with the years than to decrease, require a tax rate of 2.98 mills on the dollar. The State prisons cost the people at present $500,000 per annum in round numbers, but when the provision of the new Constitution goes into effect next year which relates to the employment of prisoners in the penal institutions, there will be a very large increase in this item. It may not be out of place to say that the total cost of the government for this State in 1862, including the schools, was only a trifle more than the amount paid for charities this year."

The people have endured a long period of business depression and have waited in vain for that return of prosperity which was so confidently expected, and as a consequence the burden of taxation rests with more than usual severity upon them. It is felt alike by the farmer, the artisan, the laborer, the merchant, and the investor. While the Legislature should at all times avoid unnecessary and excessive appropriations of public money and require the strictest economy consistent with good administration in every branch of the public service, there is to-day a special reason why this principle should be applied.

It is always essential that the affairs of the Government should be managed with that degree of economy and zeal which achieves success in the management of private business, yet it is urgently desirable in these days of mercantile and industrial inactivity that no unnecessary burden shall fall upon the taxpayers. As guardians of the public interests and custodians of the public funds, the paramount question should be, when considering the appropriation of the people's money, can this expenditure be deferred without injury to the public interests until business shall have resumed its normal activity?

The bills already before you disclose a disposition to authorize or at least to ask for considerable expenditures for new construction, such as for armories, normal schools, and other State institutions. There may be reasons in particular localities which seem to justify these demands, but it is to be gravely considered whether these local needs are so pressing that they shall be allowed, in their aggregate, to considerably augment the financial requirements of the State and thus add to the sum of taxation.

To yield to this pressure would seem to violate that maxim which holds that "the greatest good to the greatest number" is the true aim of popular government. I, therefore, earnestly urge deliberate action and recommend that expenditures for construction be confined as closely as possible to the maintenance and preservation of existing property of the State, to the end that there shall be watchful but discreet economy in all matters of taxation.

Your purpose to conserve the best interests of the State is conceded, and in no way can you more richly merit the approval of the people or satisfy your own consciences than by earnestly striving for that result.

After the message had been read in the Senate, Mr. Cantor said he congratulated the people on the message, but, unfortunately, Gov. Morton was not aware of the extravagant Republican tax rates. "The Governor might have to veto some Brooklyn bills and some Erie County bills, a sad contingent in the matter of Presidential aspirations."

Senator Cantor added: "I will try to keep down the appropriations."

Senator McCarren said the message implied that new modes of revenue must be discovered before the tax rate could be reduced. He called attention to the fact that, under Govs. Cleveland and Hill, for seven years the State tax rate was reduced and the State debt wiped out.

"Didn't the State receive $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 from the National Government?" asked Mr. Mullin.

'That was for one year only," replied Senator McCarren.

"A Democratic Legislature passed the State Care bill, which has so greatly increased the tax," said Senator Lexow.

Senator McCarren said the tax rate could be reduced by the application of principles of economy. He commended the Governor's "timely warning to the majority," and was pleased to learn that something had suggested the movement to stop the present course of the Legislature in regard to appropriation bills.

Senator Raines said there was no reduction of the State debt under the Cleveland and Hill administrations. When the amount of the cost of the State care of the insane was taken from the State budget the tax rate was reduced to an extremely low figure. He called attention to the fact that the population of the State had increased to 6,000,000 or 7,000,000, and the State expenses increased in proportion.

Senator Mullin said that the State Care act was a wrong on the taxpayers of the State. There are appropriations sought in large amounts for the repair of New-York City insane institutions, besides the large amounts for State care.

Senator Coggeshall said: "As representing the independent Republican organization, I enter this discussion with clean hands. The debates of the political opponents are not the remedy. What we want is retrenchment. My actions have been independent, and therefore reprehensible, causing the cry as of old, 'Crucify him!' Let us not criticise prior Legislatures and go over to Washington to criticise Congress, but let us call a halt here in the matter of appropriations. I may ask a few appropriations, but when I do, my modesty will cause the Governor and the people to be with me."

Senator Lexow—The minority need not expect that they will be able to make a combination around this circle to increase the tax rate. The platform here is "retrenchment," and the responsibility now is with the Republican Party. We are abundantly able, as we have always been, to deal with the financial question in the State as well as in the Nation.

Senator McCarren said that he believed that Senator Coggeshall represented the Republican voters of his district and voiced the sentiments of his constituents.

"I thank Father McCarren," said Senator Coggeshall. "I believe I have represented my district by voting with the Republican majority. I wanted to be with the Republicans—for instance, in the caucus. I am a Republican, although the Republican Chairman of my county has characterized me as an independent Democrat, while the Blue Book says I am an independent Republican. I desire to uphold the hands of the Executive in his desire to relieve the taxpayers."

Senator Ellsworth said he disliked to call a halt on the interesting discussion and the message. It seemed to have gone far enough. The pledge of the minority to aid the majority in retrenchment had been given, and, in addition, the concurrence of that party which apparently among the people has a greater following than Senator Cantor had, (referring to Senator Coggeshall's independent party.) He moved to adjourn.

Senator Grady said he hoped the Governor recommended that no taxation be imposed on any locality against its desire. If the Governor had, he desired to commend him; if not, to criticise. The message was eventually sent to the Finance Committee instead of being tabled, as at first proposed. After the message had been read in the Assembly it was laid on the table without debate.

MRS. G. H. LEAVITT'S RECEPTION

She Entertained Her Friends at Her Home in Flushing—The Thirteen Club's Leap Year Dance.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 22.—The most brilliant reception and dinner of the season was given this evening by Mrs. G. Howland Leavitt at her beautiful mansion, on Bowne Avenue, this village. Over 500 cards were sent out.

The guests, all women, began to arrive early, and until the close of the reception a continuous line of carriages drove to the doors. The gowns of the women were particularly handsome. The parlors were effectively and artistically decorated with palms; the dining room in soft green and white tints, with festoons of cedar palms, flowers, potted plants, ferns entwined with mistletoe, holly, and bunting.

Mrs. Leavitt, assisted by her daughters, received the guests. Among those present were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Dana C. Brigham, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Charles Eglee, Mrs. George Newton, Mrs. F. J. Doremus, Mrs. Walter Bowne, second, Mrs. Dr. Hicks, Mrs. Frank Bowne, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Rossiter, Mrs. J. F. Crosby, Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. Colgate, Mrs. Frazer Crosby, Mrs. Augustus Talbot, Mrs. John W. Weed, Mrs. William Willis, Mrs. Vernon Mann, Mrs. Hunter Brown, Mrs. E. L. Montgomery, Mrs. J. N. Winslow, Mrs. Lonax Littlejohn, Mrs. C. A. Clements, Mrs. J. A. Renwick, Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, Mrs. H. A. Bogert, Mrs. J. L. Bogert, Mrs. H. A. Bogert, Mrs. J. B. Moore, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. R. S. Bowne, Mrs. W. C. Howells, Mrs. W. P. Whiting, Mrs. A. W. Harper, Mrs. R. B. Lawrence, Mrs. A. S. Thayer, Mrs. J. H. Quinlan, Mrs. E. E. Sprague, Mrs. Joseph Pitch, Mrs. E. S. Gage, Mrs. G. Ingraham, Mrs. A. E. Embree, Mrs. C. A. McKim, Mrs. A. H. Montgomery.

Mrs. Robert Jacob, Mrs. E. A. Fairchild, Mrs. J. E. Hillyer, Mrs. W. H. Romaine, Mrs. T. S. Willis, Mrs. W. K. Murray, Mrs. C. A. Post, Mrs. Robert B. Parsons, Mrs. F. A. Smart, Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Mrs. H. W. White, Mrs. E. E. Mitchell, Mrs. F. A. Guild, Mrs. S. Y. Hopkins, Mrs. H. D. Polhemus, Mrs. H. E. Peck, Mrs. James A. Breath, Mrs. F. D. Bowne, Miss Janet Wilmerding, Miss Eleanor Brigham, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, Miss Lillie Bell, Miss Annie Newton, Miss Catherine Franklin, Miss Carrie Willis, Miss Cassandra Lea, Miss Zella Hicks, Miss Daisy Martin, Miss Ballard, Miss Estella Rossiter, Miss Ida Slade, Miss Madge Crosby, Miss Mary Travers, Miss Florence Jackson, Miss Nellie Hunter, Miss Ethel Talbot, Miss Hannah Sprague, Miss Dodge, Miss Elsie Van Kleeck, Miss Frances Barstow, Miss Laura Demarias, Miss Carrie Leverich, Miss Magdeline Richmond, Miss Townsend, Miss Mary Lever, Miss Thorne, Miss Lillian Pelton, Miss May Hendrickson, Miss Ella L. Coe, Miss Emily Hodder, Miss Kate Franklin, Miss Eleanor Rossiter, Miss May Murray, Miss Nina Mitchell, and Miss Bertha Parsons.

One of the most enjoyable of the many social events among the young people of this village was the "Leap Year Dance" given this evening by the Thirteen Club, composed of young men of Flushing, in honor of the Imperial Club, composed of young women of Jamaica, at the parlors of the Flushing Hotel.

The affair was largely attended. The ballroom was elaborately and artistically decorated. The club's colors, blue and orange, were entwined among the decorations of cedar, holly, mistletoe, palms, plants, flowers, and a lavish display of red, white, and blue bunting, which was suspended from the ceiling and walls and sustained Japanese and Chinese parasols, fans, and lanterns.

DANCED WITHOUT HEARING MUSIC

There Was a Big Drum and the Deaf-Mutes Felt Its Vibrations, One of Them Explained.

About 250 deaf-mutes last evening in the Lexington Assembly Rooms, Fifty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, held the annual ball of the Fanwood Quad. There are over 1,000 deaf-mutes in New-York City. The Fanwood Quad was founded Feb. 22, 1889. It was originally a club of deaf-mute printers, but so many others were desirous of joining the association who were not printers that the constitution was changed so as to admit them. The President must be a printer.

Whatever disadvantages the deaf-mutes may suffer from in the ordinary routine of daily life seemed to be almost wholly forgotten last night. The proceedings went off without a hitch. There was no trouble, no confusion, and no delay. Costello's band furnished the music, and the enormous drum that marked the time and made the feet tingle to its vibrations was the only unusual feature of the ball. A stranger entering the ballroom might have waited some time before becoming aware that every one of the dancers was deaf, and, with two or three exceptions, dumb also. Of course there was less noise than at other balls, and no buzz of conversation rose on the air, but the dancers were as lively and happy and their faces as expressive and vivacious as those of any other dancers at any other ball in the city. Chairman Jones of the committee was interviewed by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, through the medium of a pencil and paper.

"How can we dance without being able to hear the music, you ask?" he said. "Well, we feel the music. We feel the vibrations. The big drum is indispensable. Many of us were not born deaf, and remember dancing. We watch the conductor's baton. But most of us feel the vibrations through our feet. In the lancers perhaps a couple lead who are not deaf. That helps us, but it is not necessary."

Among the deaf-mutes present were W. J. Jones, Chairman of the committee; Alexander L. Pach, editor of The Silent World; W. O. Fitzgerald, for thirty-five years in the New-York Custom House, and Mr. Thomas, a deaf-mute salesman for Rogers & Peet.

Many people came quite a distance to attend the ball, and the ballroom was open all night long.

It was curious to see the men approach the ladies, programme in hand, and, with a few incredibly quick nervous gestures, engage their partners for the dances, and then pass on into easy and pleasant conversation—all without a sound. It was also strange to see the happy faces and to hear no sounds of laughter accompanying the expression.

Brockway to be Tried Feb. 14.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—William E. Brockway, the noted counterfeiter and forger; Abbie L. Smith, and William E. Wagner, who were arrested in West Hoboken last Fall, were arraigned in the Federal Court this afternoon to plead to indictments charging them with having in their possession plates for the manufacture of United States $500 gold certificates and $100 notes of the Bank of Montreal. They pleaded not guilty, and will be tried on Feb. 14. In default of $15,000 bail each they were committed to the Mercer County Jail.

A CHECK UPON BAD BILLS

The Assembly Seeks to Prevent Mischievous Legislation.

RESULT OF CITY CLUB'S EFFORTS

Hereafter "Blind" Measures Will Be Prohibited and the Object Sought Must Be Stated in the Title.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Some suggestions made by James W. Pryor of the City Club of New-York have begun to bear good fruit. On his recent visit here this week he told Charles O'Grady of the Assembly and Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Leader Ellsworth of the Senate that the rule that new matter in bills amending existing laws was not underscored in the printed copies, as is the rule. Because of this neglect it is impossible to determine the effect of a proposed amendment, unless one has a copy of the statutes and makes comparisons through the entire act.

Because of this the real purport of a proposed amendment was concealed. Vicious measures might be smuggled through the legislative mill. The fault of this was with the members who introduced the bills.

Leader O'Grady this morning presented a rule, which the Assembly adopted, requiring not only that new matter be underscored, and matter to be stricken out be inclosed in brackets, but requiring proposed amendments to the Consolidation act in New-York, the Brooklyn charter, various codes, and other complex statutes, to contain in their titles language stating the particular topic to which the amendment related.

Bills which do not comply with this rule are to be returned by the clerk to the member who presents them. The enforcement of this rule rigidly will make it easier for every one who reads the text to understand the intent of a bill, and may result in bringing to the surface the "job" which is concealed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Proposed Regulation of Elevated Roads—Against Gas Trusts.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Mr. Page—Ex-Assemblyman Miller's bill of last year, providing that elevated railroads in New-York City shall run passenger trains in New-York City from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M. every six minutes, and from 8 P. M. till midnight every 12 minutes; $50 penalty is fixed for each violation.

Mr. Sullivan—Prohibiting the forming of gas trusts in New-York City and Brooklyn.

Mr. Nussbaum—Providing that exceptions may be taken to the remark or comment of a Judge during a jury trial, and exceptions may be taken, also, to the decision of a Court or referee.

Mr. Malby—Providing that the number of official ballots in places where there are four days of registration shall be one and one-half times as many as the number of voters, and that in places where there are two days of registration, one and one-half times the total registration.

Mr. Coffey—Amending the act providing for improvements in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, by authorizing money left over to be applied to improvements in the district bounded by Thirty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, Sixtieth Street, and the water front.

Mr. Mullin—To establish a State Text Book Board, to be composed of the Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Chancellor of the Regents of the University, who shall, within thirty days, procure copies of the latest and best text books, and make five-year contracts for supplying the public schools of the State with the books selected.

Mr. Wray—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on Dean Street, Brooklyn, between Franklin and Troy Avenues, except with property owners' consent.

Mr. Ahearn—Amending the act relating to the New-York City Police Pension Fund, by providing half-pay for the widow and children of officers killed while on duty.

Mr. Cantor—Providing that assessments on property of free school societies and free circulating libraries may be remitted in New-York City.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Cutler—Compelling banking houses in which State moneys are deposited to become incorporated.

Mr. Hoffman—To exempt from taxation real estate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in New-York City.

Mr. Audett—Compelling the better marking and labeling of convict-made goods.

Mr. Audett—Compelling contractors to furnish a planking over the heads of mechanics employed upon buildings.

Mr. Wilson—The Ainsworth Public Morals bill of last year, making it a misdemeanor for women to appear upon the stage in tights. The bill is aimed against "living pictures."

Mr. Green—Exempting from taxation free school societies and free circulating libraries in New-York City.

Mr. Austin—Providing for increased compensation to Judges of the Supreme Court residing out of the First Judicial District assigned to duty in the First District.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

MORE COURT EMPLOYES IN KINGS

The Senate Judiciary Committee Will Favorably Report Mr. Brush's Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to report favorably Senator Brackett's bill, amending the law in relation to gifts and devices for public parks; Senator Pavey's, confirming the change of the name of the Jennie Clarkson Baptist Orphanage to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children; Senator Brush's, providing two interpreters for the County Court of Kings County salaries $1,800 per annum each; Senator Brush's, providing for two stenographers for the Kings County Court, salaries $3,000 per annum each; Senator Brush's, authorizing the Kings County Clerk to appoint two deputy clerks and necessary assistants for the Kings County Court; Senator Wray's, authorizing the employment of clerks and attendants by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department.

The committee will, Wednesday afternoon next, give hearings on Senator Brush's bill repealing Chapter 745 of the Laws of 1894, which provides that discoverers of mines are entitled to work the same for twenty-one years, and enter upon and break up the land of any person to work such mines; Senator Wieman's, to authorize Sophia G. Vandervoort, to sue the City of New-York for damages arising out of the erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward; Senator Wieman's, amending the act in relation to indexing and reindexing conveyances and other documents in the office of the Register of the County of Kings.

The committee, in executive session this afternoon, considered measures for the relief of the burdened calendars of the Court of Appeals. There was a brief discussion, and it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to devise ways and means for the relief of the court.

The Assembly Committee on Codes will report favorably Mr. Audett's bill providing for two stenographers to the County Court, and a confidential Clerk to the County Judges of Kings County.

The committee on the 29th inst. will give a hearing on Senator Cantor's bill providing additional attendants for the Court of General Sessions, New-York City.

A NEGLECTED COMMITTEE.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Appoints Senators to Consider Manufactures.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day the Lieutenant Governor announced the Committee on Trades and Manufactures, as follows: Senators Chahoon, Lamy, Johnson, Featherson, and Martin. This committee had been omitted by mistake from the list of standing committees as originally announced.

Among the bills reported favorably was Senator Burns's Reciprocity bill, providing that foreign insurance companies whose country refuses to allow New-York State companies to conduct business therein may not be licensed in this State.

Senator Cantor's bill increasing the number of attendants in the Court of General Sessions, in New-York City, was recommitted to the Committee on Codes for a hearing, on Senator Ford's motion. Senator Cantor and Senator Grady opposed the recommitment. The bill retains its place on the order of third reading. The Senate confirmed these nominations:

Charles Hiscock to be Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs. Hibert L. Torrance of Niagara Bar and Alpheus H. Mosier of Sangerfield to be United States Loan Commissioners for Oneida County; for Erie County, William H. Maads of Buffalo; for Franklin County, Fred P. Mack of Malone and Thomas R. Wady of Moira; Frederick W. Devoe of New-York and James B. Carson and Edward Tompkins of Middletown to be Trustees of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital; Wallace Jennison of Bascom, Genesee County, to be Manager of the St. Thomas Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Children.

The concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the Raines Excise bill was returned from the Assembly with an amendment reducing the number of copies to 3,000. The amendment was concurred in, but an attempt will be made later to have a larger number printed.

THE HOUSE IS SLOW.

Leader O'Grady Says Business Is Unnecessarily Delayed.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Mr. O'Grady, at the opening of the session of the House, secured unanimous consent and introduced a bill allowing the State to sell to the Piedmont Driving Club of Atlanta the New-York State Building at the Atlanta Exposition. The bill was advanced to third reading.

After the adoption of the resolution, Mr. O'Grady stated that he desired the House to consider the slow manner in which it was transacting business. There was, Mr. O'Grady said, necessity of more speed in the work of the House, so that the Legislature might not be compelled to remain in Albany all the year. Local bills should be pressed forward with more earnestness.

The House took an adjournment until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

An Anti-Sparring Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Assemblyman Horton of Wayne County to-day introduced his bill, which failed of passage last year, to prohibit sparring exhibitions.

The bill is somewhat changed in form from what it was last year, as it now allows athletic clubs which are incorporated and own houses to hold exhibitions. This change was made at the request of the athletic clubs of New-York City, who strenuously opposed the measure during the session of 1895, and succeeded in defeating it.

Mr. Horton expects the bill to pass this year, as he only hopes by the measure to prevent what he calls "slugging" matches in theatres and public halls.

Retaliation Bill Probably Will Pass.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Chairman James W. Husted, from the Insurance Committee, reported favorably in the Assembly to-day upon the bill to authorize the Superintendent of Insurance to refuse recognition to foreign insurance companies whose countries have refused recognition to New-York State companies. This bill was also reported favorably in the Senate, and Superintendent James F. Pierce of the State Insurance Department has hopes of its speedy enactment into law.

Judge Appell Exonerated.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Judiciary Committee of the last Assembly to-day made its report to the Legislature in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Appell, City Judge of Mount Vernon. The report was unanimous and exonerated Judge Appell from each and every charge. The main charge was that Judge Appell participated in the Mayoralty election frauds in Mount Vernon in 1893. The resolution contained in the report and the report itself were adopted and the charges were dismissed.

No Action on Lewiston Bridge Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon took up Senator Ellsworth's bill incorporating the Lewiston Bridge Company. No action was taken, the committee adjourning till to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

SOCIETY DOINGS IN WASHINGTON

Cabinet Receptions Were the Great Attractions of the Day, and Many Pleasant Ones Were Held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The bachelors' ball to-night was a brilliant event. The Rifles' armory was hung with yellow draperies, the lights were shaded in yellow, and all the favors were in that color. Mrs. W. H. Philip was hostess of the evening, and Baron von Ketteler of the German Embassy led the cotillion of 100 couples. The company was large and notable.

The Cabinet receptions were the great attractions of the day, although the calling contingent was somewhat smaller than usual. Mrs. Stevenson had a brilliant reception at the Normandie, and had the wives of Senators Elkins, Gray, Palmer, Gordon, Martin, and Blackburn; Miss Voorhees, Miss Cockrell, Miss Gorman, and a host of other young ladies, with the Misses Scott and Stevenson to assist her.

Mrs. Lamont had one of the most pleasant receptions she has held this Winter, and was assisted by a bevy of young matrons and maids.

Secretary Herbert's young grandson has the measles, and that closed his house to callers this afternoon.

Mme. Dominquez, wife of the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, entertained a number of ladies at a luncheon to-day.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Vice President.

Mr. and Mrs. Boardman entertained at a dinner to-night.

A Policeman in the Plot.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The proprietor of an up-town hotel, which is patronized largely by the agricultural classes, has a vacant stall in his stable, and thereby hangs a tale. The boniface was very anxious to sell a horse to a friend from the country, but the latter had some doubt as to the animal's speed. The two agreed upon a certain day for a drive in the park, and in the meantime the hotel man had not been idle. They were bowling along at a pace which was scarcely calculated to create any great excitement, when a park guard, who had previously been "fixed," arrested the owner of the horse for driving faster than the allowed three-minute gait. He willingly paid his fine of $5, and his companion was so impressed by the occurrence that he immediately purchased the horse.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. Call at present employer's Wednesday and Thursday between 10 and 2 o'clock. 100 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and a good, plain seamstress; can sew on the machine; in a private family; has eight years' city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city references; employer can be seen; no postals answered. 224 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework; good city references. 472 Columbus Av., Maddock's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a small private family; has five years' city references. H. J., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or laundress; best references. 88 Amsterdam Av., top floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girls; highly recommended. 239 East 79th St., Dahlqvist's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as competent chambermaid; best city references. 160 West 17th St.; M. C. Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; assist with other work; in private family; good reference. M., Box 826 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or to assist with children; a good sewer. 945 Columbus Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By a girl as chambermaid and nurse; willing, obliging; good reference. 307 East 41st St., Callan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; will assist with waiting; best city references. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAIT on Invalid Lady.—Best personal reference. 100 West 53d St., Byrne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do plain washing. Present employer's, 69 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Good reference; city or country. 209 East 28th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed to do chamberwork or waiting in private family. Call, from 10 till 4, at 218 East 47th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; first-class reference from last employer. R., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking, baking; three years' best reference from last employer; city or country. 216 East 28th St., store.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two girls; a Vienna girl as first-class cook and baker; competent in all branches; very economical; city or country; best references. Advertiser, 136 West 38d St.

COOK.—By respectable aged French cook; wishes easy place; understands little English; no objection to the country; wages no object. 555 West Broadway, top floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant, who understands good family cooking; good baker; will do plain washing; good reference. P., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; no washing; best city reference. M. S., 24 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By an active American woman; would take entire charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city reference. N. M., 317 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a thorough, excellent cook; wages, $25; city or near by; best city reference. Annie McCormick, care of Mrs. O'Conner, 214 East 42d St.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 208 East 38th St.; Barker's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable, willing, neat German Protestant; good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a tidy North German; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., betwpen 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; makes all kinds desserts, pastry; good baker; best city references; last employer seen. 109 West 46th St., second bell.

COOK.—By competent woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and desserts; best city reference. E. B., Box 403 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook and chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; in an American family; understands all branches of cooking. Candy, 446 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a German girl in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city references; just disengaged. Cook French, American, German. Emilie, 977 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. M. B., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook in small family; best city reference. B. M., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young German as good cook and to do plain washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; will assist with washing; good reference. 345 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best references. Tyson's Market, 44th St. and 5th Av.

COOK.—By an experienced girl as cook in private family; city or country; city reference. 237 East 55th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; to go out by day; best city reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable and first-class laundress; good baker; in small private family; city reference. M. T., 649 9th Av.; in store.

COOK.—By an experienced family cook; no washing; good references. Advertiser, 58 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook and manager; personal city reference. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; good plain cook; small private family; neat and reliable; Protestant; reference. E. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; will do housework; small family; willing and obliging. 519 2d Av.

COOK.—By good cook; good soups, roasts, pie and bread baker; best city references. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; would go out by the day on reasonable terms; best reference. 218 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent English cook to take full charge of kitchen; good wages expected; best references. A. B., 61 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; best city references. 210 East 28th St., two flights up.

COOK.—Respectable woman as first-class cook; best city references; no objection to the country. 50 Prospect Place, near 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good city reference. 243 East 46th St., Davisy's bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook; best city reference. 114 West 17th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; day or week. 639 6th Av.; McHugh's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day; cook, wash, iron, or do any kind of work in flat by week; sleep home; best city reference. 165 East 32d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow; cleaning or any kind of housework; excellent washer and ironer. 1,661 Lexington Av.; Boyle's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Competent colored woman wishes day's work; references. Call, two days, 228 West 30th St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman; or few hours mornings; take meals home. H., 544 West 39th St., fourth floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman wants work by day; housework, or at anything; good reference. 555 9th Av, second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER — By competent dressmaker; takes work home, by day; latest skirts; waists, capes; also, remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French children's dressmaker and fine seamstress; nine years' reference from last place; been working three years with Best & Co. 52 East 79th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; stylish trimmer; late of Neatherley's, 5th Av.; by day or at home. Mme. Lennard, 1,024 3d Av., near 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker, stylish, to take work home or to go out by the day; suits reasonable. Mme. Lomet, 325 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter, fitter; day, week or month; evening, street gowns; remodelling so as to look new; best family references. Corbitt, 215 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, to go out by the day in private family. Parisian Dressmaker, 249 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodelling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; trimmer; would go short distance in the country. 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day; can cut, fit, and remodel; city reference; terms, $1.50. 50 West 100th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined young lady; speaks French, German, Spanish, and some English; experienced governess; good lady's companion; accomplished seamstress; no objection to travel. T. L., 112 West 29th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady as governess, companion, or to help in housekeeping; speaks German, English, French; dressmaker; fancy work; give reference. A. D., 332 East 125th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for general housework; city or country; good washer and ironer; good reference. 332 East 39th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class French lady's maid; age, 28; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good references. L. C. Milot, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references, Lallemand, 158 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German; good references. J. W., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress and chambermaid; sews on all kinds of machines; good city reference. 340 East 81st St., fourth bell.

MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid for a family going to Europe in February; best city references. 38 East 21st St., present employer's.

MAID.—French; first-class maid; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser and dressmaker; good references. M. G. Milot, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a strong girl, to travel with a lady; an invalid not objected to; well recommended. L. H., 204 East 54th St.

MAID, &c.—By competent German